THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26TH, 1896.

NUMBER 22

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the Birtish Consulate General, No. 1, Rita General Camara as to the following:

Jocevin, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ag 'i then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to whereabouts.

s whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter — Was living some time since with
enho Manute Hareloff, Fazenda da Bella Allianga, Vargem
legre, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-

Marcicca, Fortunato-Maltese; was lately here on board one of Hen Majesy's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. loss of Amera. It is stated that the left his stup and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house. OCER, Frederick-Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Type, England. Left luone several year ago. His relations hear that formation repecting thing.

Teller, or Teller, Malbias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquires made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate General.

Rio de Javeiro, March 29th, 196.

Official Directory

U.S.LEGATION. - Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. - Nº 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—N. 1, 104 Vieconde de Itaburahy [opposite Custon House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

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187. Pun dat Larangeira.

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10REJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
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W. B. BAGBW, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESENTERIANA DO RIA-HUELO. — 214

Rus D. Anna Nerr, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wedneedays 7, osp. m., FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

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Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, Geiman Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 n. m.

Miscellaneous.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in Santiago, Chili. The people are greatly alarmed over the rapid progress it is making.

—It is said that public sentiment in Perú is very decidedly against the Loreto insurrection. Even Caceres has volunteered to lead an expedition against the insurgents.

—A Lima telegram of the 24th says that Pierola has admonished the wife of General Caceres to stop promoting political meetings against the present government, or she will be expelled from Perú.

—A Santiago telegram of the 23rd says the Chilian foreign minister has called home the secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro, now at Mendoza, for indiscrect interances to a newspaper reporter. A subsequent telegram says he will be dismissed.

-Nothing was known at Lima of the Loreto re-volution until the Manáos telegram was received, An expedition is being organized to sublue the usurgents. A telegram published here yesterday says a small naval vessel is to be sent to Iquius by way of the Straits of Magellan. This is a good problem for the geography class.

THE BERING SEA CLAIMS.

THE BERING SEA CLAIMS.

The tathfeation of the treaty providing for a commission to determine the claims of Canadan sealers against the United States on account of the searce of vessels in Bering sea promises to put an end to that part of the old continversy. It could have been ended with less trouble, and probably with less expense, by carrying out the agreement of 1894, hetween the state department and the British minister for the payment of a long sum, but congress, in its assumed windom, refused to appropriate the money.

There has been some misconception on this subject on both sides of the Adante, and it may be well to recall the facts. This matter was not sett tied by the Paris abitication tribunal in 1893, but the determination of the main question as to jurise dection left in doubt of the responsibility of the United States government for the losses. They was a "special hinding" upon facts agreed upon be the agents of the two governments as to the section of fourteen vessels and the driving of further others out of Bering sea by our revenue outers, but the question of the value of these and whether any of them were owned by citizens of the United States was withdrawn from the arbitration without any prejudice to our tight to raise it in subsequent negotiations.

In 1894 Secretary Gresham and Minister Paunce.

was withdrawn from the arbitration without any prejudice or tight to raise it in subsequent negatives.

In 1894 Secretary Gresham and Minister Pauncefore under took by amicable agreement to provide for a settlement of these claums in the speediest and easiest way. After a careful examination of the claims, in the light of all the circumstances and of the Paris decision, they agreed upon the payment by the United States povernment, subject to the approval of parliament, should accept at and itself satisfy the demands of the Canadian sealers.

There has never been any reason to regard this as anything but a wise and prudent, as well as a friendly, way of disposing of the claims. It would have avoided the delay, the trouble, expense, and uncertainty, and the attendant ill feeling of further negotiations and of litigation before a commission. But congless would not vote the money, and indulged instead in much unbecoming and ill-natured discussion. There was nothing left for a patient administration but to take up negotiations anew for a commission to award damage. The result was the treaty which the senate has just ratified.

The liftist government is to appoint one commissioner and the United Siates government one, and, unless they can agree, a third is to be named by the republic of Switzerland, and sessions will be held at Vancouver, British Columbia, and at San Francisco, Cal., to receive statements and listen to evidence and argument and to award damages. It will take much time, involve much expense, and vindicase nothing but the obstinate folly of congress.—V. Y. Times, April 17.

EFFECTS OF THE CUBAN REVOLU-

EFFECTS OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The British consul at Havana, writing under date and March, gives the following interesting account of the effects of the Cuban receiving the properties of the cuban receiving the province of the first three menths of the season—December, 1894, February, 1895—there was no indication that things would not follow their usual cross, are that the start, was held to be of little inneportance; but it has since assumed gigante proportions, has spread through the length and breadth of the island, and promises so be the most memorable of the numerous convolutions which have devastated this untherpy land. Business, every brauch of which is largely dependent upon sugar, thas, in consequence, leen entirely disorganised, and, writing at nine when all life factories ought to be in full work, we are confromed with a complete state of paralysation. Under or ders from Maximo Gruner, therebel commander in chief, a great portion of the cane has been but my write planters are for the most part unable to gird water remains, as the threat still hangs over them that if they attempt to do so their establishments, with the valuable machinery they contain, will be blown into the air. It was lately unmored that this order head been withdrawn, and that no lurther impediment would be placed in the way of girding the remainal of the crop. But the loss already sustained through incendiarism has been enormous, and the time that remains before the rainy season sets in—when sugar manuf come becomes practically umpossible—as short, so that, instead of a production of about 1,000,000 tons, it is not expected that much more than one-quarter of that quantity, or, say, 25,000 tons, will be reached during the present season of 1893-95. The revolution, however, had not extended spiniently u

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

From the New York Herald, Feb. : SIGIITS IN VENEZUELA.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 21, 1896.

Customs and people differ so radically that it is difficult to make any comparison between Venezuela and the United States. What is perfectly proper in New York or Brooklyn would be an unpardonable offence in Caracas or Laguayra.

There would be no end to the sensation There would be no end to the sensation here if a young woman clad in bloomers rode a bicycle through the public streets unattended. To begin with, the bicycle itself is almost unknown in the hilly streets of the capital. I have seen a few men astride American safety wheels, but I could not imagine a woman being indifferent enough to public opinion to attempt anything of the kind. While horsehack riding is the most popular recreation here for men, I have yet to see a lady ride in Catacas. Caracas.

In fact, there are very few things that a woman may do here, except sit behind the bars of her window and languidly watch for something to pass. She must not ven-ture out alone by day, and she must only receive company in the evening in the presence of her dhenna. Her main outdoor exercise consists of a formal stroll in the plaza on music nights, always under the watchful eye of a chaperon. The result is that almost every woman in Caracas has a

bad complexion.

Most of the young ladies are fond of brilliant colors and wear combinations that would make a New York girl shudder. Naturally dark, very many of them use unlimited quantities of face powder, touch up their cheeks with ronge and pencil their eyebrows. Hair pomade is excessively popular with them.

l am assured that face powder is imported in far greater bulk than baking powder, neither article being manufactured in Venereturner article being maintenance in vene-zuela. North Americans generally agree that the women here would be infinitely more attractive to the eye if they left off their makeup, but as powder and paint are the custom of the country it would proba-bly be impossible to make the girls believe this, and they go right ahead marring their faces

The girl typewriter—who is an institu-tion by herself in the United States—is absolutely unknown here. The number of typewriting machines in the republic is very typewriting machines in the republic is very small indeed, and practically all correspondence, official and commercial, is carried on by hand. No merchant and no lawyer could afford to have a girl to run a typewriter in his private office.

The whole city would be scandalized, and every tongne would wag if he attempted it. There are no girls employed in the public departments, and very few who earn their own livelihood, except in domestic

their own livelihood, except in domestic service and other menial occupations. Woman's sphere here is practically limited

to her home.

She seems, however, to have a little more liberty for exercise in Macuto, where I spent last Sunday, than in the capital. Macuto is the most fashionable seaside resort in the republic, and is just east of the port of Laguayra, with which it is connected by a little railroad. Caracas is high in the mountains and cool. Macuto and Laguayra are eternally hot, and the least exercise in the day time results in the most

ercise in the day time results in the most profuse perspiration.

The evenings are, however, comfortable. The crowd of pretty girls collected at the Macuto station when my train arrived was suggestive of a Catskill monntain resort in August. All wore dainty light costumes, and most of them were hattess. For an hour and a half after the late dinner the will but he have Caribbean, was covered. walk by the blue Caribbean was covered with merry-makers. Gentle hills rise from the shore at Ma-

cuto, in place of the frowning mountains of Laguayra, and breezes that are unknown at the main scaport wan pleasantly over the neighboring resort. The plaza of the town, with a tumbledown fence and overgrown with the luxuriance of tropical plants, is

resting place for innumerable pelicans-large brown birds with gigautic bills.

large brown birds with gigautic bills.

The pelicans seem to doze all the time except when they get buogry, when they lazily llap their wings and slip off their perch into the air. They skim the water until they catch sight of a fish, when they dart down, head first, with phenomenal rapidity. They very tarely miss their prey.

The laxe of the path howes it of correct

The back of the bath house is of cement and tises four or five fect above the surface of the water. Little crabs crawled nervously about, and half a dozen pelicans on the edge eyed me curiously while I was disporting myself in the water.

The main hotel of Macuto-The main hotel of Macuto—the Casuno—is a long, one story building on the eastern extremity of the town. It is very inviting looking from the exterior. The dining tables are all on the front piazza, behind lows of growing plants. To the right one sees high palm trees, almost all with their heads bending toward the sea.

After the head of the day has passed the

After the heat of the day has passed the piazza of the Casino is very comfortable. I had no fault to find until the time came for me to retire. The beds of the Casino are not supplied with mattresses, the explanation made being that it would be too difficult to keep them clean. I found a canvas cot supplied with one sheet to lie on, and a flimsy piece of bright colored tunish for a cover. muslin for a cover.

The clerk of the hotel thought that I was too particular when I asked for a second sheet. The straw pillow was as hard as a rock and the constant buzzing of insects attracted by my candle was not conducive to sleep.

Many of the barracks of Caracas are in a more or less dilapidated condition, but I have never known soldiers to be perman-ently housed quite so wretchedly as some I saw in Laguayra. There are two forts I saw in Lagrayia. There are two took perched high in the mountains overlooking the port, and in one of the winding streets of the town is a building that is supposed to shelter several companies of soldiers.

It was originally intended to have two stories, but whether it was never completed or the flooring and roof have fallen in, I do not know. The walls and partitions stand, but there is nothing between the ground and the blue sky, and not a stick of furniture for the comfort of the occupants. The midday sun was pouring shafts of fire npon Laguayia and the streets were well nigh deserted when I approached the bar-

The sentrics outside, wearing little caps The sentries outside, wearing little caps, coarse cotton jackets and tronsers, but no shoes, looked very nucomfortable, with their heavy guns in their arms. I went inside and found that wherever the walls afforded shade soldiers were stretched on the ground napping. All the men were short, hardy and of unnuistakably Indian critical. origin.

They can live on little or nothing; they are able to withstand any climate, and they are born fighters. I believe that nothing would please the rank and file of the Venezuelan army quite as much as a war with England.

England.

The patriotic feeling of the people is demonstrated on every hand and one hears many amusing instances of the prevailing sentiment. The other day a friend of mine, a thorough American, rather inclined to jingoism, stopped a newsboy in the street who had been shouting:—"Extra! Americans have defeated the English!"

My friend glanced at the paper, found that it contained nothing to even suggest the boy's announcement, and so said :-

"You must not cry out false news."
"You must not cry out false news."
"Well, the Americans will lick them,"
replied the urchin. "You are nothing but
an Englishman and you haven't enough
sense of shame to conceal it."

sense of shame to conceal it."

An English commercial traveller was recently driven ont of Maracaibo by the taunts of the populace. The small boys of the town had combined to make his life miserable and whenever he appeared in public he was greeted with jeers and taunts. He could not leave his hotel without hearing yells of defiance, the streets were lined with tornentors and the plaza contained a howling mob whenever he attempted to pass. He stood it as long as he could and then he packed his trunk and escaped with the Inxuriance of tropical plants, is really picturesque and pretty.

There is very little surf, and none of the fine white sand common in the north but unknown here. The waves break upon the base of the rocky hill with mild monotony.

There is no open sea bathing, but there is quite a nice bath house, with separate sides for men and women. This bathing establishment presents a round front toward the shore and looks like a papier mache tower. The top serves as the perpetual

hamlets, cock fights and such innocent

The cock pit is exceedingly popular, particularly on Sundays, when it always attracts a large crowd, including many men athacis a large crowd, including many men-of more or less distinction in the commu-nity. I visited the place yesterday and 4 was astonished by the excitement and en-thusiasm of the spectators. The umpire of a professional baseball game in the United States finds life a bed of roses by comparison with the judge of the cock pit here.

When I entered the place two cocks were being prepared for combat. They were brought into the place by their owners, and they were first hung on scales in the evenly matched in weight. They were evenly matched in weight they were next turned over to trainers for final preparation.

paration.

As they fight without gails here the first thing to be done was to sharpen their natural spurs. A little whittling with a penknife brought the spurs to needlelike points and then the trainers filled their was the mind was the special beautiful and the special points and then the trainers filled their mouths with water and blew clouds of spray on the heads and under the wings of the fewls. Both birds had been quite thoroughly plucked, so that their necks and the flesh under their wings and around their lees were red and bare. They were placed on the ground and their temper was roused to be a cautile looster drawed in the by having a captive 100ster dragged in the front of them and poked at them two or three times,

They crowed instily, the trainers retired to their respective sides, crouched down to better witness the blows, and the fray

began.

The enthusiasm of one of the trainers was wonderful to behold. He was in his shirt sleeves, and perspiration oozed from every pote and soaked through his waistcoat, the encouraged the birds by his cries, yelled at every blow that was struck, danced up and down, described the progress of the fight, and communicated has excitement to many of the onlookers.

many of the onlookers.

One of the cocks was red, with dark tail One of the cocks was red, with dark tail feathers, shading on blue or purple; the other was a mottled white. It did not take long to demonstrate that the red bird was the better. The fight was mainly with the bills, the cocks picking at each other's eyes and heads, and only occasionally trying to use the spuis. The fight degenerated into a tunning match, the white cock fleeing before its angry antagonist, which followed, and occasionally caught up and gave a few ferce blows with its shaip bill. From all sides of the ring came shouts:—

gave a few fierce blows with its sharp bill.

From all sides of the ring came shouts:—
"Two to one!" "Three to one!" and
finally "Five to one!" as the chances increased in the red bird's favor. The white
bird was crazed and blinded. He ran from
one side of the ring to the other, dashing
his head against the wood, falling for a
moment, only to jump up again and again,
to receive new pecks, until he was finally
to exhausted to move, and lay motionless.
He was then picked up by the feet and carried away while the bets were being paid.
The next combat was much longer, and

The next combat was much longer, and more bitterly contested. At the conclusion of an hour both birds were very tired, and one of them was overturned by a chance blow. The other then stood on the wing of his rigid and principles which had been applied to the contest of the street o

hlow. The other then stood on the wing of his rival and viciously plucked at his eyes until the judge called time.

A horrible hubbub ensued. Men pulled out their watches, jumped into the ring and swore that the judge's time was five minutes but of the way. There were wild howls, angry gesticulation and denunciation—a not which, in the United States, would probably have resulted in blows, but that ended as suddenly as it had begun.

Caracas contains more bells and barbers in proportion to its size than any other place I have ever seen. Every church is supplied with bells, and the quarter hours are rung, so that they are heard all over the city. The chimes of the cathedral are remarkably sweet.

city. The chin markably sweet,

markably sweet.

Among the less agreeable street noises are the tootings of un horns by the horsecar conductors to notify the public that they are on their last trip.

The barbers here are as bad as they are numerous. They have not the comfortable big reclining chair common in the United States. After they have finished shaving a man they ask him if he cares to wash his. States. After they have finding shaving a man they ask him if he cares to wash his face, and in case of an answer in the affirmative they let him go to a basin, wash off the soap and dry himself on the towel around his neck. The price of the operation is twenty cents, and if the customer wishes to have his hair dressed, some per-fumery and oil or grease, another bolivar is demanded.

I have recently visited two cemeteries here—one that is old and unused, on the hill just north of the city, the other new

here—one that is old and unused, on the hill just north of the city, the other new and containing many beautiful monuments, in a valley over the first range of hills south of Caracas—Both were interesting, though in a very different manner.

The road to the cemetery of the Hijos de Dios (Sons of God) is very steep and very bad. Comparatively few vehicles use it now, as all the driving of the city is in the opposite direction, and funerals have not been allowed in the old place for a dozen years. A hitle boy brought me an immense key to open the rusty iron gate leading to the eternal abode of the Sons of God. The cemetery is, on a rough estimate, four hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide. It is divided into three portions by heavy masonry walls, catacombed with five rows of holes for coffins. The catacombs extend on every side. Most of them are filled, and have the ends cemented and the name of the person on the outside.

There are a few small crosses and tombstones in the centre between the walls, but the centre between the walls, but the catter between the walls, but the centre between the walls, but the centre between the walls, but the centre between the walls, but

There are a few small crosses and tomb

There are a few small crosses and tombstones in the centre between the walls, but the greater portion of the ground is covered with rank vegetation and deep grass. The small boy who was escorting me told me that he had found a big snake there the last time he had played in the graveyard.

The Cimenteilo del Sur is radically different from the cemetery of the Sons of God. The road to it is excellent after passing the first hill, and the monuments it contains include many specimens of the finest Italian art. A fine group of statues near the entance mark the graves of members of the family of former President Guzman Blanco, and a truly beautiful female figure of life size in white marble, leaning against a mammoth cross of rough dark stone, shows the resting place of a relative of former

manmoth cross of rough dark stone, shows the resting place of a relative of former President Andueza Palaccio.

The most interesting, the most costly and by far the largest monument in the cemetery is the mausoleum erected by President Joaquim Crespo and not yet wholly completed. It stands on a known some distance from the gate of the cemetery and is easily seen from any portion of the valley. It is a tall, square structure with a graceful dome, surmounted by a large bronze statue.

Bronze lions guard the corners of the

bronze statue,
Bronze lions guard the corners of the dome and on one side is the diad of a clock with the hands pointing to twelve. The interior is arranged as a chapel, with a beautiful altar, not yet finished, on one side, an enormous chandelier hanging from the dome, frescoes painted by modern masters, bronze doors and stained glass windows. In one corner is a marble statue of a sleeping baby; in another a statue showing a

In one corner is a marble statue of a sleeping baby; in another a statue showing a
life size group of three children representing
the President's dead children.
Although General Crespo has specially
prohibited everybody hitherto from visiting
the vault under the chapel. I was allowed
to enter. On two sides are arranged shelves
bekind heavy plate glass doors, intended for
the bodies of members of the family. The
children's coffins are already sealed behind
the glass, and may he casily seen, with
wreaths upon them and drapery of gold and
white partly concealing them. A large white partly concealing them. A large coffin on the other side contains the remains of Mrs, Crespo's father, I believe.

In the centre of the vault, on immense blocks of marble, stand two great boxes of cystal and bronze, the sides and top of the heaviest plate glass, the edges and support of ornamental bronze of beautiful designs. These are intended to ultimately hold the caskets with the bodies of General and Mrs

Crespo.

I am told that each one cost a great many I am told that each one cost a great many thousand dollars, and that they are fac-similies of the one made for the body of Prince Amodeus. They were specially made in Italy for General Crespo, who superintended the erection of the mausoleum himself, and who practically designed it. The General has given an order for several more statues for the exterior.

ONLY a few years ago cotton seed was considered a waste product, good for nothing but a fertilizer. How differently it now appears in the United States will be seen in the returns for 1853-94. The 1,500,000 tons of cotton seed worked suite oil mills during the season could have been made to produce under favorable conditions in round numbers 67,000,000 gollons of crude oil, worth, at 25 cents per gallon, \$16,750,000; 600,000 tons of nalls, worth, at 250 per ton, \$12,000,000; 660,000 tons of halls, worth, at \$3 per ton, \$1,980,000; besides linlers to the value of a million or more dollars.

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THE GROWTH OF AMBER

The animals of the amber period, and of the Oligocene generally, were not very different from the tropical animals of our own dispensation. Many familiar genera had already developed, even among mammals; such are the moles, the musk-rats, the shrews, the tapirs, the rhinoceroses, the civets, and perhaps the dogs. The hores had only begun to exist in small ancestral types, with "points" which nobody in Newmarket would recognise as equine; deer and cattle were unknown; and if any progenitor of the human race yet existed, it was merely in the form of some anthropoid The animals of the amber period, and of genitor of the human race yet existed, it was merely in the form of some authropoid ape, just capable of wielding a dubious club and of fashioring flint into the rudest and coarsest of hand implements. As a whole, the Oligocene was an age of pachyderms, predecessors of the mammoth, the mastodon, and the elephant. It was destitute of the horned ruminants, and of the larger carnivores, which now form the dominant groups in most grassy and forest-clad regreen. groups in most grassy and forest-clad reg-ions. Such, in general aspect, was the world where amber originated. The precious gum itself flowed as resin from the pines which towered among the woodlands pines which towered among the woodlands of the lignite beds, and especially from one tree which is scientifically known as the amber-fir. Oozing from the trees as they grew, or from injured boughs and fallen trunks, it got imbedded in the ground at their feet, in a layer of greenish sand, some six feet thick, which formed the original base of the lignite forest. Hence, at the present day, it is found in Immps in this bed of sind, at or below sea level, while above it lie the layers of lignite and lignite-bearing sandstone, with yew wood and cinnamon leaves, which represent the remains of the ancient woodland. As the turpentine coosed out, it frequently happened that flies, centipedes, and other creeping creatures got oosed out, it frequently happened that flies, centipedes, and other creeping creatures got clogged and stogged in it, as is often the case to this day in our own pine-woods. The remains of these insects form the "flies in amber" about which so much has been said and written. I am sure the long-suffering reader will admire the self-control with which I refrain from inflicting upon him the most wearisome of stock quotations. As a rule, the insects have struggled hard for life, after getting stuck in the resin, as one can see by their torn wings and the contortions of their members; so that we get, as it were, the whole history of a prehistoric Pompeii on a small scale reproduced before Pompeii on a small scale reproduced before our eyes after the lapse of a thousand ages. Butsometimes the resin poured out so fust that the animal was enshrined in it almost before he knew it; and then we get the before he knew it; and then we get the most delicate wings embalmed intact, with all their veins and branches, in the trans-parent material. Insects undergo modifi-cation much more slowly than the higher animals, so that most of the "flies in am-ber," as well as the scorpions and spiders, belong to types still represented among us. Some of them, however, differ from existing kinds, while a few are interesting from the point of view of evolution, because they dispoint of view of evolution, because they dis-play intermediate or parental forms, half way between two or more existing species. way between two or more existing species. For instance, in Northern Europe now we have two related ants, one of which is small and yellowish brown, while the other is decidedly larger and blacker. In the amber we get neither of these two types, but a common ancestor, just half way between them, bigger and blacker than the one, smaller and yellower than the other.

At the present day the sumply, of amber

At the present day the supply of amber is chiefly obtained from the dreary and desolate region of Samland, on the eastern is chiefly obtained from the dreary and desolate region of Samland, on the eastern Baltic, a strange weird land of blowing sand, shifting sand-dunes, and poverty-stricken amber-hunters. It is a cold north-ern Sahara. The district produces absolutely nothing but amber; vegetation it has none, and from Konigsberg, its capital, to the end of the promontory scarcely anything subsists that a man could live upon. Its trade is all retrospective and geological. It lives upon the memory of its Oligocene fertility. Most of the amber is obtained after stormy weather by men who wade in the water with long hooks in their hanus, and secure the lumps, torn up from the submarine beds, among the floating seaweed. But a considerable portion is also got by diving. For the beds are almost all below sea-level, and it is only after heavy storms that the precious resin is dislodged in any quantities. No wonder it seemed to earlier ages a gift from the gods, very mystic, and magical. Konigsberg and Memei are the centres of the export traffic. The biggest

lumps go direct to Constantinople, Mecca, and North Africa, partly to be used up in Mohammedan ceremonies and partly to be cared into cigarette-holders, pupe-stems, and personal ornaments. The smaller pieces are sent to Italy, where they are manufactured into beads and other geograms for the annoyance of tourists. The lumps vary in size; there is one in the Berlin Maseims which weighs fifteen pounds. At first sight, the ingenions observer is apt to think in pine trees of our days produces such masses of resin. But then he should remember he is comparing a few hundred years of our cleared and stunted Europe with heaven knows how many ages of unbroken forest, and heaven knows what big groves of greating in the part of the proper with heaven knows how many ages of unbroken forest, and heaven knows what big groves of greating in the part of the properties of the prope revolutionising ine world should thus have become known to us first of all through the act of preparing barbaric gewgaws? In everything civilisation is based upon say-agery. Our commerce is barter for two shining metals; our chemistry is an out-come of a chemy and margin. come of alchemy and magic.

PLANTS THAT GIVE LIGHT.

One of the early naturalists, Mmc. Mer-One of the early naturalists, Mmc. Merian, Think, describes an extraordinary spectacle which she observed in Asia. Her party was moving through a forest at night, when, without wanning, a large light appeared. At first dim, it increased in size, growing larger and larger until finally a tree was outlined in a soft polsating light. The natives were demoralized, and refused to approach it, saying it was the sacred tree of fire. But the naturalist had little faith in trees of fire and investigated it, finding that the light was due to certain insects, which by the way, have never been observed since. That a tree or plant could give light was by the way, have never been observed since. That a tree or plant could give light was deemed a figure of the imagination, yet to-day it is known that light-giving plants are not uncommon, and among the most striking and remarkable of natural phenomena. Once in returning from a day's hunt through a deep forest in the heart of the Adirondack region I stumbled against a dead limb of a tree, when, to my amazement, I was at once surrounded by a silvery light that flew in all directions, like darts and arrows of fire, each piece burning where it lay. This was an unusually brilliant display of the best known of luminous plants, the "fox fire," or "witches" glow" of childhool days. To the laymin it is often mysterious, a

To the laymin it is often mysterious, as To the laymo it is often mysterious, as investigation shows nothing but the decayed wood, and sometimes a soft pulpy mass. The botanist will soon point out the light giver in the mycelium of some fungus that has permeated the old branch and fairly taken possession of it, converting it into a glorious spectacle when disturbed. The vividness of the light may be estimated when it is known that print can often be read by it, and the light of some has been known to penetrate through several thickness of paper. Singular to say, the smallest plant is often the means of producing the greatest luminous effects. This is the diatom, which the naturalist of the Challenger found floating in the ocean in vast lenger found floating in the ocean in vast numbers, and as the nucleus of the diatom numbers, and as the nucleus of the diatom is often brilliantly phosphorescent some of the most remarkable displays of light observed by the naturalists were occasioned by these little plants. But what shall we say to a sight observed by a Norwegian bark in the Bay of Funchal? The waters here are fairly alive with these little luminous plants the year round, and on the occasion referred to a waterspout formed among them. During the day it would have attracted little lerred to a waterspout formed among them. During the day it would have attracted little attention, as the phenomenon is a common one, but the crew of the ship were suddenly confronted at night by a literal pillar of fire or light that extended upward to a distance seemingly of one thousand feet and moved along with a decided bend. It emitted a pale yellow light that stood out in strong relief against the black night, a weird and formidable spectacle, rushing on before the wind.

An English naturalist, wishing to astonish An origins naturalist, wishing to assonisa some natives in a wild part of Asia in which he was travelling and impress them with his supernatural powers, secured a certain vine known as Euphorbia phosphorea, and, rubbing it upon a big rock, caused the latter to glean with flame and present so remarks hie a superiode that the maties error. ter to gleam with flame and present so re-markable a speciacle that the natives ran-believing that he had set the rock afire by simply touching it. The naturalist was aware that the milky juce of this plant, that resembled the dandelion, was brilliant-by phosphorescent. In the Harz moun-nins there has been for ages a cave known as the haunted cavern. An Englishman, traveling in the vicinity and hearing of it, determined to investigate the mystery. After a long climb he reached the cave. No sooner did complete darkness set in than the phantom of the cave appeared—a rethe phantom of the cave appeared—a re-markable semblance to a human form, with arms outspread outlined against the gloom. Making his way to the figure that had alaimed so many wayfarers, he found that it was a plant that grew upon the wall. It was the well known phosphorescent fingus, Rhizomospha subterranea, frequently found in caves, and familiar to miners. Its light

in caves, and familiar to miners. Its fight is often so vivid that people have read by it. These curious lights are not found in the tropics alone. Some years ago Mr. Morrill, editor of the Gardine (Me.) Journal, wrote me that he had observed a brilliant steady light in his garden at times, totally unaccounted for by mechanical contrivance, and which upon investigation, proved to be unaccounted far by mechanical contrivance, and which upon investigation, proved to be the phosphorescent light emitted by the young of plant Tianus Sydictus. Perhaps the most starling exhibition was observed several years ago by an English traveler in Borneo. Belated, he was overtaken by night, and there being no moon, he was feaful of losing his way, when as the darkness came on, singular lights appeared here and there in the bushes and by the road-side. Some were yellow; others burned, or seemed to, with a bright greenish hue. As it grew darker, the blaze of light increased, and finally the traveller was amazed to find that he was passing through lines of luminous bush which emitted light so wondrously brilliant that he could read his newspaper by it with perfect case. The principal light-giving plant, mechanical in its growth rather than botanic, is the electric light plant, thousands of which are scattered through the country. The fruit of the electric light plant are commonly known as electric currents.

THE GUIA QUESTION. Rio de Janeiro, 22nd May, 1896. The Editor of "The Rio News,"

Sir,—Complying with your invitation I shall endeavour to make clear where and how the planter benefits by the proposed scheme, which explanation I would gladly have given at an earlier stage in this discus

have given at an earlier stage in this discussion, had you suggested it.

The commissario pays the 11% duty on account of the planter, debiting the amount in account-sales of the coffee, and crediting the accombination of the confect and creating per contra the approximate market value of the gnia, which shows, as a rule, a loss of from 30 to 40%. By the projected system the discount will be reduced at once to 10%, and when, by the application of part of this discount, the outlay in super-turn durity ratios has been empirically.

part of this discount, the outlay in super-abundant guias has been amortized, the discount will be further reduced to 5%. I do not propose to dispute that the pur-chaser may pay more for the coffee when he buys the guias cheaper. What, how-ever, is very certain is that the reduction effected in the "cost on board" by the dis-count on the guias is much less than the discount at which the planter gets credited for the guias. The difference is shared be-tween commissarios, exporters, and middle-men, the last mentioned class getting a handsome share. handsome share

It is notorious that a few substantial for-

It is notorious that a few substantial for-tunes have been realized in this business; and that the interested parties still find it profitable is proved by their unbecoming reluctance in leaving it.

The commissaries' profit under present system is to a certain extent legitimate, be-cause, as he credits the guia before it can be sold, he has to deduct enough to cover the risk of all, as well as interest on his out-lay, erring, of course, as a rule, on the sole the risk of all, as well as the less of his ont-lay, erring, of course, as a rule, on the safe side. Besides this profit he gets 3% com-mission on the sale of the guia, which he will hardly propose to charge on its prompt liquidation by the bank. Still, the sacri-fice by the commissaries of these profits will probably be more than compensated by the

placing of their customers on such an improved facting that they will have less inducement to sell their coffee up country, or to divent it to Santos and Victoria, when they have these alternatives. Probably it is in view of these comparisons that you see the advantage to the acquaitstarie in the prothe advantage to the commissario in the pro-posed plan. Its advantages to the planter lie in the substitution of the various interthe in the substitution of the various intermediary profits by one fixed moderate discount, to be eventually further reduced and also in the transfer from him to the exporter of a large portion of the tax at present paid directly by the planter. And, of course, an indirect tax, besides being more agreeable, is also less certain in its incidence.

The planters have not been slowto recognise the advantages to them in the project.

nise the advantages to them in the project, and, as you know, 'mais sabe o tolo do seu que o sabio do allicio."

A good, useful proverb!

Let it stand as my excuse for venturing to call in question one or two of your deliverances anent this matter.

At this ...
I am,
Yours truly,
W. Newlands, Jr.

And now, will Mr. Newlands permit us another question. The tax, as collected, is really a tax on production, for it covers the coffee consumed in this capital as well as that exported. Provision was made to deduct a certain percentage from the guias to cover this local consumption, but not-withstanding this they are accumulating. What is the reason? Are there counterfeits What is the reason? Are there counterteis out, or is the local consumption underestimated? And how is this surplus to the withdrawn? Besides that, is it proposed to make the exporter (poor devil!) pay the tax on this local consumption, and if not, how is the matter to be adjusted between the planter and commissario?—Ed. News.

THE REVERSE SIDE

It is doubtless extremely satisfactory to the promoters of the Newlands-Pereira de Sampaio scheme to receive the plaudits of their country cousins, the fazendeiros. They figure too as good advertisements in the 'a pedidos" of the Jornal do Commercio. In fact the scheme is undertaking a species of propaganda in its own behalf.

of propaganda in its own behalf.
From the fazendeiros' point of view the aspect of the prospectus is enticing, is meant to be enticing; but, if they have not forgotten all their Latin, 'timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.' The project in itself is a great reflection on the government of this country. Why should private individuals have any such right as that of collecting a public ax? Why should they he able to public tax? Why should they be able to

do it better?

To think that their project is purely philanthropic is childish. It would give them very great power which would be felt once the monopoly is established. The purchase and sale ol guias would be on the basis of the "pauta," which is subject to a change every week. The adjustment of this "pauta" has been writere ever subject for years and her bear and the project of the subject to a change over week. The adjustment of this "pauta" has been writere ever subject for years and has been rather a sore subject for years, and has been rather a sore subject for years, and if the guia business, the most important tax of the republic, goes into private hands, there seems just a suggestion that a little wire-pulling might supervene with regard to that same "panta."

Finally, if the representatives of the native cannot do their business without the

tion cannot do their business without of private enterprise, in heaven's name let the bucolic members of the community send down men who can. If the guid send down men who can. If the guia scheme be good for the country, why not allow another syndicate (foreign, if the brio of the country will stand that also), to collect the inward duties and generally look after the business of the republic, and then the ministers and worthy representatives could all retire to their respective fazendas and plant coffee, or other things.
Rio, 25th May, 1896. X. Y.Z.

CORNELL'S LIBRARY.

CORNELL'S LIBRARY.

Cornell University library has just secured another extensive collection of books, this time on Sonth America. It was gathered mainly during his eight years' residence in Brazil by a former Cornell student, Herbert H. Smith, well known in the scientific world as an explorer and an entomological collector, and the author of one of the best modern works on the natural and sociological features of Brazil.

The collection numbers about 700 volumes and Soo pumphleis. It includes such important sets as the "Revista do Instituto Historico do Brazil." "The Revista Brazileira," and the "Annaes do Bhilotheca Nacional." Works of travel both early and recent are fully represented, and, though the myjorty of the books deal more especially with Brazil, there are not a few relating to Gniana and Venezuela, as, for instance, Schombingfés description of British Gniana, Dalton's "History of British Guiana," Eastwick's "Venezuela," "&c. The

collection is especially valuable hecause it contains so many books and pamphiets published in South America which very seldom appear in the markets of this country or Europe. It is stated by a competent judge that three-fourths of the South American pamphiets in this collection are not to be fund in any library. Cornell's general library now contains over 200,000 volumes. This latest acquisition was purchasel from the Henry W. Sage endowment fund. —New York Times, April 17.

York Times, Apnil 17.

ANTIQUITY OF SOAP.

Snapis not a modern invention. It is twice mentioned in the Bible, first in Jeremish and again in Malachi. History tells us that more than twu thousand years ago the Gauls manufactured it by combining beech tree ashes with goas fat. A few years ago a soap boller's sloop was discovered in Pompiel, having been lutried beneath the terflile rain of ashes that fell upon that city in 79 A. D. The soap found in the shop had not lost all of its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years. At the time that Pompeli was destroyed the samplaking husiness was carried on in several of the Indian cities. Pilay the Elder speaks of soap, and says that because its price was an high many substitutes were used, among them a kind of glutinous eath and fine sand mixed in the juice of certain plants that made lather. As early as 700 A. D. there were many soap factories in both Indy and Spain, and about 750 A. D. the Pheenicians introduced the husiness into France, the first factories being established at Marseilles, — Philadelphia Times.

TRANSPORTATION AND SOUTH

TRANSPORTATION AND SOUTH AMERICA.

TRANSPORTATION AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The hurenu of statistics has issued a supplementary volume of commercial statistics, showing imports and exports for five years. Among other things shown in this volume it is interesting to abserve that in the fiscal year 1895 a steamer clear-till the state of the same of the same of the first state of from an American port for a port in the Argentine republic a little oltener than once in ten days, and about five sailing vessels cleared for the same ports every fortnight. The steam and sail tonnage, domestic and foreign, which cleared from American for Argentine ports, increased from \$5,735 in 1891 to 155,420 in 1895. To Brazil two steamers a week cleared, an increase over any one of the four previous years, and the total tonnage cleared from American for Brazilian ports in 1895 was 269,601, a quantity much in excess of the year 1894 and in excess of the olher four previous years except 1892, when it was a little greater than in 1895. But the number of steamers that cleared in 1895 was five greater than the number in 1892. The tonnage cleared for Chillian ports was greater in 1895 and 1892. The steamers that cleared from American for Colombian ports on the Caribbean ea increased from more than two a week in 1891 to more than five a week in 1895, and the tonnage, sail and steam, domestic and foreign, desired from 26, 118 in 1891 to 220, 394 in 1895. The tonnage cleared for Venezuelan ports increased from less than 60,000 in 1891 to more than 73,000 in 1894, but in 1895 (El) just helow 60,000 again.—M. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 17.

CLTY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS.

too oo in 1891 to more than 73,000 in 1894, but in a 1895 fell just helw 60,000 again.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 17.

CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS

**At the fifteenth annual general meeting of the City of Santos Improvements Co., held in London on the 27th ult., the clairman, Mr. D. M. Fox, who is now here in Brazil on business connected to the company's affairs in the following words: The state of this to per cent. depreciation in the currency of Brazil—with which we are paid exhave the satisfaction of being able to recommend to the currency of Brazil—with which we are paid exhave the satisfaction of being able to recommend to the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange, and providing of all contingencies, we have an available halance of the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange, and providing of all contingencies, we have an available halance of the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange, and providing of the company and the providence of the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange, and providing of the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange, and providing to the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange and providing to the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange and providing to the year's working is that, after payment of all clarges, depreciation and exchange and providing to the year's working and providing the year of the year's working and providing the year of the year's working the year of the year's payment of the year's working and year of the year's working the year of the year's working the year of the year's working the year of year of

ernment is very anxions about the sanitary state of Saatos. As you all know Saatos is the seaport of the important province of San Paulo, through which all exports and imports pass, and you all know that it has hall a notefously by all name for unheallinness, and no winder considering what the place used to be. Now, however, since the construction of its magnificent sea-wall, the whole of the foreshore has heen constituted into an embankment abuses as fine as our own Thames embankment abuses as fine as our own Thames embankment and all the mud has disappeared. I am told that in the interior of the province of San Paulo there is considerable sickness. Santos, foom all accounts, is practically the healthiest place in the whale province. I have heen told by some litrazilian merchants, who visit all the ports, that Sautos is the first port on each coast of South America. Now we are all interested in Santos, and the prepetity of Santos means our prosperity. The government are naturally anxions to complete the work they have undertaken at Santos is the way of quays by a complete and efficient system of drainage. The position of offairs is this. The drainage lines been undertaken by a local company, and the prival ladded in their undertaking, and the government now have valued and taken over this drainage works, and now we are in treaty with them that we should supply the water for flushing and cleaning purposes. We wish to do so under a direct contract with the government, in addition to the contract with the government, in addition to the contract with the warman, You will readily understand that when negotations are on foot it is better not to enter into drains; suffice it to say that the negotiations are in the hands of most competex and efficient gentlemen, and we are confidently anticipating; successful issue in due time. In addition to this we sent out an eminent engineer to make a report, and I may say, and I speak will emphasis on this point, that we, as a company, are prepared, and shall be able at a proper

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—At the last general meeting of the subscribers to the British Hospital at Buenos Aires, it was shown that the total receipts for 1859 were \$10,766 gold and \$53,388 paper, while the expenditures were \$7,801 gold and \$95,065 paper. The number of patients treated in the hospital was 1,191, whose aggregate residence was 26,526 patient-days. The average cost of treatment was \$4.45 paper per patient. The number of out-patients treated was 2,245.

average cost of treatment was \$4.45 paper per patient. The number of out-patients treated was 2,245.

—It is a source of perpetual wonder how the municipality contrives to get along, and not only so, but to lunch out into increased expenditure, although its creditis almost ml, and its arrears are lange. Yet it is well to remember that Buenos Aires is a very heavily taxed city. We read in a cuntemporary that Pais is the only other great city which is more heavily taxed, he rates being. Buenos Aires, 64.24 fromes per head, Paris, 77.30. We infer also that as various of machine and in adjusted with reference in the quotation of glad, a fall in the gold premium would speedily put us on a level with Paris. The extual debt of the city amounts to 226 fros per head, a ratio only exceeded by three of the great European cities; and here again the curnery question leaves us involved in all manne or difficulties in the way of an exact estimate.—Review, Buesos Aires.

—The municipal council of Rosario has made an offer, with a view to a settlement of its city han, which has now been so long in default. In 1893 the council offered to pay the 6 per cent, interest in currency up to 1900, when the service would be resumed in gold, and to fund the overdue coupons into six per cent. currency bonds. This was not particularly theral, yet it was nevertheless accepted by the handholders; but was never carried out, the usual revolution intervening. Now the council has the hardthood to propose payment to its ceditors of 6 per cent interest in currency on the council has the hardthood to propose payment to its ceditors of 6 per cent interest in currency bonds. This was not particularly theral, yet it was nevertheless accepted by the handholders; but was never carried out, the usual revolution intervening. Now the council has the hardthood to propose payment to its ceditors of 6 per cent interest in currency bonds. Ofcourse the proposal has heen declined. M. Robert, the bondholders' agent at Buenos Aires, has been so instructed by telegr

give three years ago. — South American Journal, May 2.

— After another somewhat lengthened discussion, the musicipality has again referred to a subcommittee the question of leasing part of the Charactia to a syndicate, whose object it is to erect nickes suitable for the tenancy of n sperier, class of corpses. Out of this they no doubt hope to make a handsome profit. The Recoleta is uncomfortably crowded, and the syndicate would provide accommodation for those who do not care to rub shoulders with the common folk in the burying ground. It is rather a grim business to embark on, and it seems peculiarly one which the municipality ought to keep in its own hands; moreover, the sanitary aspect of the question ought not to be overlooked. If we cannot have cremation, earth burial seems a preferable mode of disposal of the dead to interment in niches, no matter how carefully these may be constructed. But here again, we should he no better off in the hands of the municipality than in those of a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate, where the properties of th

—The vine-culture in Mendoza seems to be on the boom again and business is lively. A company here has bought up the harvest of an entire district as very good price and in wine circles it is considered a very inpurant transaction amounting boots 150 thousand dollars. On the whole the year seems to have heen a very good one and it is probable that the planting of new vineyards will be continued. We only hope that it will not result in the same thing as the singer disaster and a position for ever-increasing protection. — Times, Binenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS PURLISHED WEEKLY

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brailhan aftair, a fist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the connectal report and price current of the market, tables of stock questions, and also, a summary of the daily codes reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment out Brailban track.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26th, 1896.

It is announced that a definite offer has It is announced that a definite offer has altely been made for, the purchase of the Leopoldina railway. Let us hope that ti will be accepted. The price offered is a large one, and it may be doubted that the properly, in its present neglected and disorganized condition, is worth the money, but as the lines forming this system cover a large area of settled country and can command a large traffic, it may be considered certain that the railway can easily be brought up to that value under good management. When we see how adversely the Central and Leopoldina lines are affecting the trade of this port, we may be freely excused for indulging the wish that the sale may be effected and the transfer made at once.

The proposal credited to Deputy Glycerio to lave all items removed from the national budget which properly belong to the states and municipalities, is attracting considerable attention, and one of our morning contemporaries has already pointed out items to an aggregate of sixty-five thousand contos which could be treated in this manner. We have already discussed, some of the items, such as that of 'public lands and colonization," which no longer have any justification in the national budget, and are therefore much gratified to see the subject taken up in quarters where it can lead to practical results. We must say, however, that we have very little faith in Deputy Glycerio's sincerity, and we very much doubt that the representatives from the poorer states will be willing to remove their hands from the national treasury. Then, too, some of the proposed transfers, such as the gas, water and drainage works of this capital, ought to be accompanied by considerable supplementary legislation, and for that there is absolutely to hope. A legislative body which takes a month to organize, is not a fit medium for timely and well-considered legislation. The general purpose, however, is wise and urgent, and it it leads to the suspension of only a part of the items suggested it will result in certain benefit to the country. THE proposal credited to Deputy Gly-

RECENT street disturbances, particularly that of last Sunday night, will perhaps again call attention to the necessity of providing against their recurrence. Although again call attention to the necessity of my diagragams against their recurrence. Although they have been frequent for a long time past, nothing practical has been done to repress them. And yet much of the crime and disorder in this city is due to soldiers and to their rivalries. When it is considered that these men are invested with certain the control of the cont ed that these men are invested with certain privileges and are generally armed, it must be apparent that any considerable body of them in a city must be a source of constant danger. They are not tried and punished in the ordinary courts, and they are often excused for conduct which would send the civilian to the lock-up. All this, in our opinion, is a standing menace to good order

and to republican institutions. Immunities from punishment make the soldier the master, and not the servant of the public. To permit him so much license is to make him turbulent and a danger to civil authority. If the government really wishes to quell these disorders, it must abolish every privileg e enjoyed by military men, leaving them liable to civil arrest and punishment for all their misdemeanors and crimes, and remove their particles altogether, from the remove their barracks altogether from the Realengo and other places in the country and the naval vessels should be sent elsewhere. To keep some nine or ten thousand men constantly under arms in this capital, is not only unnecessary, but it is a cause of crime and disorder.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 16.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario, at his urgent request, was excused from serving on the marine and war enumitiee, and Senator Wandenkolk was appointed in his stead. The latter likewise asked to be excused from serving, but the senate negatived his request. He insisted, but was informed by the chair that only at some future siting would the renewal of his request be in order. Senator Vicente Machado spoke against the bill for paying 1,200,000\$ to the Sorocabana railway company.

May 18.—Both houses voted resolutions ex-pressing profound sorrow for the death of Senator Christian Ottoni.

messing profound sorrow for the death of Senator Christiano Ottoni.

May 19.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado moved to ask far information in regard to occurrences which have taken place at the Polytechnic school. Senator Almino Affonso seconded the motion and spoke in delence of the students. Senator Coetho Rodrigness said that he was not surrived at the anithmic of the senator who had preceded him on the floor, since one of the latter's sons had taken part in those occurrences. He thought, however, that it would be better to wait until after the result of the investigation, for which the faculty of the school had asked, should be made public. Senator Virgilin Danacio said that he was unable to conjecture why the senator for Paraná had offered the motion. If it was intended as an opposition measure, it is contrary to the nature of the present system of government. Senator Vicente Machadha again took the floor and defended his motion, which, on the conclusion of his speech, was put to the vote and rejected. Three bills making small deficiency appropriations were voted in 3rd discussion, and the discussion of the bill for paying 1,200,000% to the Sorocabana company was, on motion of Senator Vicente Machado, postponed.—Chamber of Depatitic.—The house or canised, Deputy Arthur Rius 2, Glycein 2, Porciuncula 1, França Cavalllo 1, blank 11.

May 20.—Senate.—The bill on military honors was monned by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso, Gill Demasso, Guillo Damasio, Gill Demasso mement by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso mement by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso control of the professional demanded by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso control of the professional demanded by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso control of the professional demanded by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso control of the senator of the professional demanded by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso control of the professional demanded by Senators Virgilio Damasio, Gill Demasso control of the professional dem

dent. The vote was as follows.—Arthur Rios 92, Glycenin 2, Portiuncula 1, França Carvallto 1, blank 11.

MAY 20.—Senale.—The hill on military honors was managed by Senators Wirglib Damavio, Gil Goulari and Francisco Machailo and defended by its anthor, Senator Coche Rodrigues, who asserted that the granting of military honors to eivilians is unconstrational. The hill on the crunital code of the army passed in first discussion. The senate agant declined to accele to the request of Senator Wandenkolk to be excused from serving on the marine and war committee.

MAY 21.—Senale.—The senate in secret session confirmed diplomate appointments and changes made by the Prosilent. It afterwards proceeded to discuss alterations in the rules recommended by the chair. One of these alterations and changes made by the Dudget. One of these alterations and the budget consulters of the two hones in the final stage of preparing the budget. Another relates to requests by information to be furnished by the gaven ment and establishes the following urocess:—The senator requiring information will apply to the chair who will proceed to obtain the information from the government withnat consulting the senate, unless he deems it advisable to do su. Committees may demand the attendance of persons from whom they desire information. If at the cent of 30 days the information required has not peace for a committee should fait the end of 30 days the information. If at the cent of 30 days the information required has not peace for a committee should fait the end of 30 days the information. If at the cent of 30 days the information required has not peace for a committee should fait the end of 30 days the information of the matter with the view of taking legal steps to remove the obsticeles to the exercise of its constitutional powers.—Chamber of Deputies.—For want of a quorum this chamber was unable to elect its standing committee, or the death of the chamber's deep sorrow for the death of the chamber's deep sorrow for the death of the constitutio

sorrow for the death of Barho da Passagem and Senator Aristides Lobo.

MAY 22.—Senate.—Senator Gonçalves Chaves spuke against the substitute bill on military honors, oftened by the committee on the constitution. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber elected the members of the following committees: Petitions and powers; constitution, legislation and justice; finance and industry; marine and war; instruction and public heath.

MAY 23.—Senate.—There was received a telegram from the chamber of deputies of S. Pauln opposing the abolition of the custom-house at the capital of that state. The discussion of the bill on military honors was postponed on motion of Senator Gil Goulart. Senators Almino Afonso, Razio di claulario and Gomes de Castro discussed the bill unaking an appropiation of 100,000 for erecting two hight-houses on the coast of Rio Grande do Norte. Senatur Pices Ferreira introduced a bill for increasing the number of officers of the navy to 422.—Chamber of Deputies.—At hall past one relocke p. m. the chair informed the house that, although there are 126 deputies in this city, there were present at the sitting only 103, a number not constituting a quorum. This lact, he added, requires no comment.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The inauguration of Dr. Graciano Neves, the new governor of Espírito Santo, took place on the 23rd inst.

- A journal of Maranhão says that many 50\$00 tes, supposed to be counterfeit, are freely circulal notes, supposeding in that city,

— A telegram of the 22nd inst. from Maranha announces the arrival of a detachment of soldiers on their way from Planhy to Amapá.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 19th denies the reported revolutionary preparations of the fe-deralists on the Rio Giande frontier.

-It is stated that Col. Valladan intends to make Dr. Martinho Garcez governor of Ser cause himself to be elected to the senat

—According to a recent census the municipality of Santacen, Pará, has a population of 10,257, though the town of that name has only 2,363.

- Both houses of the S. Panlo legislature have passed motions protesting against the proposed abolition of the eustom-house at the state capital.

—The S. Simão municipal council has been op-posing the samitary measures ordered by the state government, and will, it is said, be prosecuted for it.

—The municipality of Taulaté, São Paulo, has engaged in "licit" games or gambling (jogotheitos).

— The municipal council of Lorena, S. Paulo, has prohibited the reading of bees within the limits of the tunn. One of the aldermen has evidently had a painful experience.

—The Bum Gosto colony in the state of Para in afflicted with fevers of a had character. The re-lonists, however, are submitting to the infliction with much mal gosto.

— In S. Panlo on the 22nd inst. two sons of Dr. Juão Mendes de Almeida were a santied by policemen. One of them, 'Angelo Mendes, editor of the Autoridade, was severely wounded.

It is said that many signatures have been obtained to the monarchist electroal man festo at Mrcéca, S. Paulo, Our readers will tenumber that Mocica once celebrated the restoration of the monarchy

The Rio Grande naval club has resolved to establish a course of study and practice for pilots. This is a thoroughly praiseworthy idea, and we trust it will be successful. It is infinitely better than passing polytical resolutions.

—There were 225 deaths in the city of Pará in the month of April, including 22 stillbirths. Of these It were from yellow-fever, 5 from small-pox, It Iron heisbeit, 10 from pulnimary consump-tion, 16 from other fevers and malarial disorders and 20 from heart diseases.

— A telegram of the 21st inst. from Babia says that the American schooner William Hutchings, from New York, Iallen with kerosene, 1 onia and other merchandise, and bound for Santa Catharina, has been stranded in the southern coast of that state between Barreiras and Caby.

— The Commercia de S. Pittlo says that a pharmacist up there, who is devotedly attached to his profession, has baptized three daughters with the names of Morphina, Antepyrina and Cocaina. The young man who wants one of those daughters should apply to some physician for a prescription.

— A letter from Financa, S. Paulo, states that un the night of the 12th mst. a large crowd headenly the pilice delegate made a demonstration against the district judge, firing receives that his hume and soluting him with jeers and hisses. As it is impos-sible to classify that as ardem, perhaps it is expected that we should call it progresse.

that we should call it progresse.

—It is reported the new chief of police of Sao Panlo intends to thoroughly reorganize the pulsue force, and to withdraw the revolvers with which they are anneel. This is a very good step; the revolver in the hands of the average policeman is a source of constant alonger to the public, while it is of very little use in the preservation of order.

—A law is good until some influented party wants to break it. On the 19th the senate of the Sao Paulo assembly passed the bill in third cealing permitting the appointment of judges to the office of chief of pulice. It was prohibiled, but the new governor wanted to appoint Judge Navier Toledon as his chief of police, and the law is promptly changed.

changed.

—As an illustration of the absurd claims made in some parts of the country as to the extreme old age of residents, we may mention that the newspaper Bahás claims that a certain D. Junquina Lainda Rucha recordy died at the age of 233 years! As a rule, no one knows or cares to verify these statements, and but few really appreciate the value of forces. value of figures.

wante or ingures.

For reasons not stated the police force stationed at Itapira, S. Paalo, became discontented and resolved to leave. The authorities at the lead of a posse of citizens endeavored to prevent this and there ensued a fight, in which two citizens and one policeinan were wounded. The policemen were arrested with the exception of one, an Italian, who succeeded in making his secape.

who succeeded in making his escape.

— It will be remembered that when the first annoncements were made of the existence of yellow fever in Campinas, indignant denials were at immende. The Officials are now admitting the existence of the disease long before it was announced. Acording to a recent report of the internalant, there were 14 cases reported and 4 deaths in January, 103 cases and 54 deaths in February, and \$59 cases and 350 deaths in March.

—It is reported that a conflict has been raging at Manhassii, an interior town of Minas Geraes, since the 1th inst., between two local chiefs. Two residents reported on the 18th that several had already been billed and wounded. It appears that a man named Custa Mattos had been appointed police delegable, and he at once proceeded to disarra an employe of a man named Seratim. He also gave the employe a beating. Seratim then owned fire on the assailants, and the fight began. If some of these petty lyrants could be 1 mished for their aggressions, then we might expect better thins a frum the interior.

—A Babia telegram of the 23rd inst. states that in the early munning of the 17th inst., So clarimities the country of the property and attacked the house of Senator Feliabetro de Sá, who with hisson succeeded in effecting his escape through the land, the assailants then sacked the house of Senator Feliabetro de Sá, who with hisson succeeded in effecting his escape through the lank. The assailants then sacked the house, taking possession of the portable property and destroying the furnitire, and were about to set free to the landbug when they were attacked by the criticism. They retreated, pursued by the land, and it is still that in the town there were killed 13 persons, including 2 children. A later telegram says that the whole number of the 1 tel is estimated at 30. By moder of the governor of the state 150 postecome have set out from the state capital for Lenções.

—According to a Babia telegram of the 18th, advices from the interior of the 1 tel que pour a large pour a large pour a large tout a residence of the state 150 postecome have set out from the state capital for Lenções.

set out from the state capital for Lengoes.

—According to a Bahia telegram of the 18th, advices from the interior of that state report a large hody of maranders and cutthroats on the march to assant and sack the town of Lengoise. They are mufer the command of the celebrated bandit Capitalian José Montalvão, and their principal object is the assassination of Col. Felisherto Angusto de Si and Dr. Frantisco Caribé. The state authorities had sent a force of 200 policemen to Lengoise to meet the bandits, and a bloodly fight is antierpated. A subsequent telegram, dated the 21st, says that the antierpated attack actually occurred on the 17th, that many persons had been killed and wounded, and that the residence of Col. Felisherto was taken by surprise. It is believed that Col. Felisherto assassinated. This of handto foays in the interior of Bahna, Pennanduco and Monas Geraes do not speak well for the governments of those states.

LAWN TENNIS IN SÃO PAULO

A. A. The North Start Start The Star

	Mr. Sture and { pld. { Mr Macdonald and } I	Mr. H. Symons and { pld. { Mr. H. D. Wesle and } 5 Mr. C. Smith { pld. { Mr. E. A. Hume. } 5	Or. Strain and { pld. { Mr. H. Inge and } Mr. F. B. Knton { pld. { Mr.A.S.H.Maclena. } 5	Dr. Loudon Strain. Mr. Herbert Inge.	President, 75. Treasures, Abso
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	1	14	ы	urer's side.	-

KIO GRANDE DO SUL

RIO GK:NDE DO SUL.

There have been received several telegrams contradicting the report that the feleralists are preparing for another revolutionary movement. In fact all the news recently occived from Rio Grande seems to indicate that they are still embeavoring to obtain by peaceful means the recognition of their rights. The highly patriotic and commendable moderation which hey thus display will, of course, not he appreciated by the castillusts, who have no deave the state under their exclusive control. It is to be hupsel, however, that the attitude of the federalists may not fail to fluly inneess other Brazilians, whose interest in the welfare of their country should lead them to take steps, in the event of another war, unfortunately ant improbable, to prevent the seldiers and money of the whole of Brazil from being used to hold Castillus in office.

A Pelotas telegram of the 18 h usat, says that on the 15th the federalists held a meeting and decide 1 to present candidates at the minicipal elections. At Jaguario they have chosen their local executive committee.

At Porto Alegre the number of opposition voters:

At Jaguaria they have clinien their local executive commutes.

At Porto Alegre the number of opposition voters that have registered is said to be large.

The leadens of the autonomist party, who have received the said to be large. The leadens of the autonomist party, who have resembly been very active, with, it is stated, shortly issue a manufestor commending the minon of all the opposition parties.

At the Grande the monarchists have presented Mario de Artagão as their candidate for the office of municipal intendant.

At Bage Col. Attenanto Fontoura has been elected chairman in the beal executive committee of the castillistas. It is thought that their candidate for municipal intendant of Forto Alegre will be Dr. José Aguiar Montaury Leião.

At S. Leopoldo the prosecuting attorney, assisted by the commander of the municipal guard, ar-

rested the director of the Catholic college and two other priests who are professors in that establishment. The cause alleged if this arrest is that the ollege teaches ductrines subversive of the institutions of the country. The action of the prosecuting attorney and of the commander of the unincipal guard has excited much indignation. The numicipal intendant of Porto Alegre, who is the latter's father, has depived him of his office, and it is stated that the prosecuting attorney will be removed to another district and prosecuted.

Julio de Cat-thos, for reasons not stated, has dissuissed the hindge of Jaguazão, who has published an indignant protest.

On the 18th inst, in the city of Rio Grande there was a fight between Mariano Porto, celitor of the Jornal of Found. The friend had published an article against Cesar, who, meeting him on the street, struck him with his came. Mariano deve his revolver, but was malde to discharge it. He afterwards seen a challenge to Cesar, who declined to accept it.

Quite a sensation has been caused by the

has reversely the was made to cesar, who declined to recept it.

Quite a sensation has been caused by the Schineles, an ultra castilhista journal, whose first number made its appearance on the 22nd isst. This paper violently attacks both President Princepted to the Monaes and the commander of the builtary district, Gen. Cauturain. The former, it says, is a traitor, to whose barmbul influence Castilhos, showing hunself workly of the confidence reposed in him by Floriana, its stimulated to put an end. Cantiaria, it asserts, is a puppet of the monarchists, whom Ploriano never trusted and whom he caused to be watched.

RAILROAD NOTES

The 1895 dividend of the Natal a Nova Ciuz railway has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent, after setting aside £11,800 for the redemption of dehentures, and £1,300 rs, 5d. for the new year, The traffic of the toad is said to be increasing.

The traffic of the load is said to be increasing.

—The directors of the Donn Theresa Christina railway have declared an interim dividend on the preferred shares of the company for the six months ended December 31 last of 4s, per shane, being at the tate of 2 per cent, per assuum, less income-tax.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works Closed another contract with the Russian government last month, agreeing to hall sixyl Jarge freigh locamotives and have them completed by July 1st, These will make 134 Jocomotives built for Russia since October last by this factory.

—During the year 855 the Perto Alones and

— During the year 1895 the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg line carried, 74,282 passengers and 25,52 tous of freight. The goes enraings were 352,105400, and the expenditures 270,2928830. The earnings per mile were 13,1658/63 egainst share on the preferred stock for the half year ending 331 December last.

ing 31st December last.

—A decree was signed by the state government of Sao Paulo on the 21st inst. conceding permission to the Mogyana company to construct a branch line from Sarandy to Santa Rita do Paraiso, passing through Espicito Santo de Batataes and Carmo de Fraoça. The estimated cost is 4,46,1075, and the company must initiate the work within one year and complete it within two years.

—On Sanday, at 6 o'clock, a. m., at Cascadura, a ballast train londed with rails ran into a locomotive, causing the death of a menan and another man, wounding one of the eighe-drivers and a switchman, interrupting traffic on the road until noon and damaging both locomotives. It is becoming apparent that the only remedy against these accidents is to punish negligent employes with the greatest severity for the accidents caused by them.

LOCAL NOTES

-The reporters of the press of this city are en-gaged in organising a club.

The municipal council has reduced from 24 % 2 % the tax on the building of the Club de to 12 % | E∥genharia

—The inspector-general of public works estimates the daily water supply of this dity at 114,000,000 litres, or an average of 253 litres for every metablicant.

The Barão do Ladario wants the opinion of the senate finance committee on the grant of 200, 000\$ to Admind Gongalves, to be reprinted in the Diarra Official.

—During the illness of Dr. Paula Freitas, vice-director of Polytechnic school, that establishment is in charge of Dr. Americo Mattins de Barros, dean of the faculty.

—There have recently been several fights in this city between mannes and policemen. On Sunday evening a considerable body of men on each side was engaged and firearms were freely used.

was engaged and firearms were fieely used.

—The minister of war says that the army should le thoroughly reorganised and that both the materiel and the personnel should be almost entirely renovated. We can fully agree with the minister.

—On Friday last José Chien Azar, an Arab, complained to the police that he had been robbed by one of his countrymen of 14,000 in money, 1,0003 in jewelry and a promissory note for £1,000.

Last year there were registered in the federal district 2,899 marriages and 16,466 births. Of the children born 8,354 were males and 8,112 females. The deaths in the city sumbered 1,760 more than the births.

more than the Ditths.

—It is stated that Col. Souza Aguiar, directorgeneral of telegraphs, has withdrawn his resignation which he had tendered on account of the
dismissal of Major Guillon, who had charge of the
telegraphs in Rio Grande.

—At a meeting of Parana and Santa Catharina congressmen, held in this city on Saturday, it was decided to recommend to the governments of the two states conciliatory action on the boundary question and the maintenance of the statu quo for the present.

-The value of the property left by the late nator Christiano Ottoni is estimated at 200, 000\$000.

—We understand that owing to the exaggerated costs of living in this capital, the stipend of 75% a day, say 1,905% a month, is sufficient to carry some of the deputies through but little more than half the month. Of course the attractions of the capital consume a goodly part of this income.

tal consume a goodly part of this income.

—On Wednesday last mass was said at the Rosailo church for Baño do Serio Azul and other victims of the horrible nurrier committed in 1894 at k-lometre 65 on the Panañ railway by a military detachiment belonging to the army commanded by Gen. Evertro Quados in the service of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

On her Tanaharha Commandah butther herby her the programment of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—On hast Teusday the owner of the butcher shop at No. 2 A Rua da Assembléa complained to the place that the sum of 9,000% had disappeared from his safe, which however presented no signs of having been broken open. He had put 11,000% ditto the safe, but on alterwards examining the money found that there was only 2,000% combining. money maining,

—On last Tuesday students of the Polylechnic school addressed a petition to the minister of interior asking for an investigation of what has recently occurred in that establishment. On Wednesday a committee of the students called on the President, who, after hearing what they had to say, purmised to investigate the matter and to decode thereon in strict conformity with the demands of justice.

—On the 17th inst. some pulice officials of this capital went on board the Danube and arrested Dr. Autonio Molinari Laurin, formerly agent of the New York Life Insurance Co. in Pernambuco, who is accused of appropriating the funds of that company. His arrest was attempted in Pernambuco about a month ago, but he succeeded in escaping. He was on his way to Montevidee, but will now return to Pernambuco.

—According to a resent secret them.

will now return to Pernambuco.

—According to a recent report there were last year, in the federal district of Rio de Janeiro, 57 homicides, 30 homicidal attempts, 380 cases of thelt and robberty, 46 snicides, 229 accidents causing death, 198 accidents causing death, 198 accidents causing death, 198 accidents causing death, 198 accidents and 181 causing slight injusies, 70 fires, 48 sudden deaths in public thoroughfares, 38 newly-born children found ahandoned, and 56 bodies of drowned persons found on the beach.

drowned persons found on the beach.

The faculty of the Polytechnic school met on the 18th mst, and deceded to ask the government to praceed to an investigation of the occurrence which have taken place at that school and to keep the establishment closed until the investigation shall have been concluded. It also decided to exclude from all public establishment implicated in the disturbances, to sentence two to the loss of four years' time, and 12 to the loss of two years' time.

Then we so his new at the determined to the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

years' time, and 12 to the loss of two years' time.

—There was a big row at the detenção on the morning of the 18th, the prisoners being dissatisfied with their food. They threy their little loaves of bread all over the place and threatened violence. It was found that their loaves of bread were one-third smaller than the regulation weight. As the bread is baked at the correign, an inquiry is to he made. Of course Co., Farins, the director of the latter, says it is all due to the baker. To quell the inmunit, two loaves were given in place of one, and then there was peace and plenty. The detendant of the latter is the latter of the latter when the same and the lumbhib they created was enough to raise the tiles.

—On Wednesday the Supreme Court to which the

the tiles.

—On Wednesday the Supreme Court, to which Col. José Ignacio da Trindade Filho had applied for a wit of labeas corpus, decided that the prisoner must be presented at that court on the 17th prox. at half past 10 o'clock a.m., and that the district jedge of Passo Fundo must give his reasons for ordering the arrest. The alleged cause of Col. Trindade's arrest is his having killed Col. Chienta in June, 1892. The latter took part in the revolutionary movement, secretly aided by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, for overtirowing the s ate government of Ruo Grande then in the June 1895. Seconde de Pelotas. Col. Trindade resisted at Passo Fundo Col. Chicuta was killed. In defiance of the irresty of Aug. 23 and of the ammenty of Marshal Floriano for the control of the minister of —According to the report of the minister of —According to the report of the minister of

—According to the report of the minister of interior, there were 18,226 deaths in this city during the year 1895. Of these 1,865 were caused by small-pox and 518 by yellow-fever. The deaths from these two diseases by months were as follows:

r.	small-pox 16	yellow-fever
Januacy		27
February	26	41
March	19 28	86
Apoll.	28	141
May	21	104
June	7.3	77
luly	183	Śi
August	331	29
Selitember	331 385	23
October	404	17
November	223	56
December	15ŏ	166

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Memoria presented to the municipal council of this city in support of a proposal made by an Anglo-Brazilian syndicate for the sanitation of the city. The scheme proposed is that of sub-soil drainege and a new sewage system. The author acritles our yellow-fever epidemics to these sources. Relatorio do Haspital Evangelito Fluminents for 1895. As stated in a preceding number the net receipts of the past year were \$5,10\$370, which raises the patrimony of the hospital to \$5,210\$70, including the ground purchased some two years ago. As the funds of the society are not yet sufficient to warrant building, \$r\$. José Luiz Férnandes Eraga has offered the free nes of a building in \$5. Francisco Xavier for two years as a provisional hospital, which offer has been accepted. This will undoubtedly prove a great stimulus in promoting the interests of the hospital.

THE OUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The meeting at the British Consulate-General on Saturday last was very large; over two hundred persons attended.

attivaday last was very large; over two hundred persons attended.

Amongst the early arrivals were a number of Bittish shipmasters, two of them accompanied by their wives. The first soat given was "The Queen—God bless her." Enthusiastic cheers followed and one of the matters responded. The captinis them sung the national hymn.

The second trast proposed by Mr. Wagstaff was "Prusperity to the Bittish Colony at Rio." Mr. Mosley, the chaplain, replied and later on Mr. Mackenzie also addressed the meeting and thanked Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff for affid dang the colony an opportunity of meeting together.

The Consul-General in replying to this third speech remarked that the prosperity of the Bittish Colony depended on the welfare of the country in which they lived, and he felt sure that all precent would join him in the toast: "Prospenity to Brazil." This was done with much cheering. In concluding his address Mr. Wagstiff called attention to the fact that there were several persons present who were not Bittish subjects and in thanking them for their attendance he proposed the health of Mr. Towness, the American Consul. General, who replied in eulogistic terms of Queen Victoria and her long and heneficent region.

Amongst the visious was naticed Viccount Barbacena who stated that the had heen present at the Consulate-General was of a most enthusiastic and spirited character.

The British vessels "dressed ship" for the occasion and the port had quite a gay appearance.

Her Majesty's Consul-General in presenting his sompliments beges to thus all who attended at the

Her Majesty's Consul General to presenting his compliments begs to thank all who attended at the Consulate on Saturday last, on the αcasion of celebraing the Queen's lindhay, as he tegrets being unable to thank personally all who called on him on that day. g unable to thank persona im on that day. Monday, 25th May, 1896.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year on the celebrated Dumont plantation in San Paulo is estimated at 300,000 arrubas, say 9,600,000 pounds.
—This year's effee crop in the municipality of Dores do Inday4, Minas Geraes, is estimated at 400,000 arrubas.

Business Notes

—A Montevideo telegram of the 19th says the Uruguayan postofice is seeking to arrange a percel post exchange with Brazil and Chili.

—The state government of São Panlo has approved the estimates of 1,303,662\$155 for the new water works of S. Carlos do Pinhal.

—The Empreza Viação Ferrea e Fluvial do raguaya is said to have obtained from the state overnment of Pavà a loan of 2,700,000\$.

—It is stated that the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. will shortly receive from Europe four new steamers, the Gassipre, Sapucaia, Barcellos and Gaiveta.

—The court of appeals has decided that the bankrupt estate of Cunde de Leopoldina must pay to the Companhia União Industrial S. Selastino the sum of 2,329,878\$522.

—The sales of canned goods manufactured by the Companhia Manufactora de Conservas Alimen-ticias amounted to 451,084\$20 in 1893, to 691, 766\$470 in 1894 and to 801,606\$670 in 1895.

The quantity of tea, coffee and sngar imported into Canada during the fiscal year 1855 was: Tea 2a,610,733 ponnds, duly \$6,132: coffee 2,433,470 pounds, duly \$7,464; sugar 354,707,312 pounds, duly \$44,544

The Piracicaba (S. Paulo) sugar factory will this year produce about 25,000 bags of sagar. I was expected that the out-turn would be from 30,000 to 35,000 hags, but the cane fields were much injured by drouth.

much injured by drouth.

—It is stated that in Maranhão the Welshach incandescent light has given much satisfaction and that the agents have received many orders and are negotiating with the gas company for applying the Welshach apparatus to the street lamps.

—The Amazon cable is now open again to Manaos, the cut at Itacoatiara having been repaired. The responsibility for cutting the wire at that place and the prejudice caused will be settled later on. It said to have been an election dodge.

later on. It said to have been an election dodge.

—An association has been organized in Sao Panlo for the introduction of German colonists. It will be found, in our opinion, that this class of colonists will do better on small holdings of their own, than as contract laborers on the large plantations.

—At Maranhão on the 22nd inst. manufactures of alcoholic beverages closed their establishments on account of the exorhitant taxes. If you happen to think of it, this is an inestimable service to public health and to public morality. Let them remain closed!

remain cosect! ——The municipal council of Born Jesus da Lapa, on the S. Francisco river has sent in a representation against the had service rendered by the steamship company which monopolises the traffic on that river. The council asks that the company's privilege be withdrawn.

privilege be withdrawn.

— The British bark Maiden City, ashore on the Itaipus, or Taypos, beach just outside the entrance to the Santos river, was sold at anction in Santos on the 15th inst., together with all her eargo. The purchaser was Manoel de Jesus Belmarco, who paid 26,000 for ship and cargo, or a little over £1,000 at present exchange.

At the control of the

-At the end of last month fresh beef was selling at 1\$400 per kilo at Cametá, Pará.

—It is stated that in Cula, on an area of some 50 square miles, there are in round numbers 2,500,000 banaua trees. No less than 3,500 persons and 26 steamers are engaged on the crop, which is said to pay better than cane. Perhaps some of our sub-tropical Australian settlers might look into this promising industry.—Produce World.

The lower house of the United States Congress has passed a bill prohibiting the admission of immigrants who can not read and write. It will be amusing to see the reading and writing classes at Castle Garden to determine whether the immigrant can be admitted, or not. And it will also compel the steamship companies to make a similar test when selling teckets.

when selling tockets.

According to the new tailf, which seems to be a masterpiece of absurddies, difficulties and complications, sparkling wines pay a duty of \$2500 per kilog amme, net. To determine the net weight, say of an invoice of champagne, the conference weights a bottle, then opens it and pours out the wine (possibly he and the laborers dink it) and then weights the empty bottle. As the bottles vary in weight, this process must be repeated with several hottles. With champagne at 25\$000 a bottle, this represents a serious loss to the importer. The Jornal suggests that the average weight of the empty bottle be taken at 700 grammes, and that his waste of expensive wines be checked. Surely there are empty buttles enough of all brands about Rio to enable the conference of establish an accurate average weight!

—Since the publication of our March number.

of all brambs about. Rio to enable the conferentes to establish an accurate average weight!

—Since the publication of our March number, some progress has freen made in the German Reichstag with the proposed new freed arrangements relating to sugar. The draft, which left the federal council with very little alteration, was discussed in the Reichstag and handed over for consideration to a committee of twenty-one members. The project has passed the first reading in committee, the result being that the contingent is raised to 17,000,000 metercentner, a modification being made in the manner of fixing the individual contingent for each factory; the tax on production (betriebsabgate) is ahandoned; the import duty is made 40 m/ss. in place of 24 as first proposed; the hounty on export, originally proposed on consumption 21 mks. in place of 24 as first proposed; the hounty on export, originally proposed; the hounty on export, originally proposed on consumption 31 mks. in place of 24 as first proposed; the hounty on export, originally proposed conditions, per metercenther on 1 aw, and 525 mks. on refined, and 3;50 mks. on granulated. The second reading is fixed for April 17th, and nothing definite can be stated as regards the exact from the act may assume. We may, however, fairly expect that the net result will certainly be a considerable advance in the hounty on export, and this will probably result in a corresponding advance in the premiums granted by Austria and France.—Kuhlow's, April 22.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of the municipal government of Parl amounted in March to 156,453\\$0.33 and the disbursements to 160,951\\$3.75.

—It is said that the state government of Parl is said that the state government of Parl is said that the state government of the counterfeits that have made their appearance.

—The Pard chamber of deputies has been discussing a bill for guaranteeing 6½ interest on a maximum capital of 2,000,000\\$ to the employed in bidding houses in the state capital.

—On the 19th inst. between the statious of Santa-Mana and Mendes on the Central railway a brakeman fell from a car and was crushed by the wheels, his body being horribly mutilated.

—The President has signed the bill appropriating the sum of 6,333\\$315\to for the payment of indebtedness contracted in 180g in the lands and colonization service in the state of Minas Gernea.

—The April receipts of the Pernambuco custom-muse were 1,475.285\\$575\to fit he state treasury 1,849,745\\$671\to fit he state recebedaria 100,443\\$624\tau and of the city drainage company 48,429.

Stoo. —The Companhia Estrada de Ferro Espirito

S810.

The Companhia Estrada de Ferro Espirito Sano e Minas, whose head office is at Biussels, has been authorized by the government to operate in Brazil. The capital of the company is 12,500.

The scaled Prindente de Moraes recommends the utmost prudence in voting expenses, but the minister of war says that he requires for his department appropriations to the amount of 58,172.

6558-27 for the year 1897.

0058427 for the year 1097.

—The estimates for 1896-97 for the state of Pará calculate the receipts at 13,961,500\$000, and the expenditures 13,948,142\$497. Of the receipts, export duties are estimated to produce 10,100,000\$, in which the tax on rubber is the principal item.

—According to the last report of the Companhia Mogyana, drawings are now ready for 154 kilometers on the extension to Santos, but have not yet been submitted to the government for approval. The period fixed for concluding this work will shortly expire and the board of directors will ask for its extension.

shoutly expire and the board of directors will ask for its extension.

—Ex-station master Salvador Alves, who was considered responsible for the accident on the Central railway between the stations of Juiz de Fora and Mariano Procopio on the 6th of last November, has been tried and acquitted. This is the usual outcome of these judicial delays. Prompt action would go far towards the infliction of proper penalties on those who break the laws.

—When the minister of war prepared his report he had not received complete returns showing the expenditors of his department in 1895; but he states that, in addition to the appropriation of 36,773,508,866 made in the budget, there were deficiency appropriations to the amount of 26,979,827,865, making a total of 53,715,128,280. This does not inolude special appropriations to the amount of 19,017,015,578. Marking an aggregate of 82,732,923\$094, which, however, it is to be hoped, has not all been spent.

COMMERCIAL

		Rio de Jane	iro, May	25/4, 1896,
Par valu	e of the Brazili	an milreis (1\$0	ool, gold.	27 d.
do	do d	do ilo	in U. S	
	coin at \$4	.86,65 per &	slg	54 75 CIS
do	\$1.00 (U. S. c	oin) Ilrazilian	gold	1\$827
do	of £1 stg. in I	Brazilian gald.		8 800
Bankrate	ot exchange, off	icial, on Londo	n to-day	10 16 18
Piesent v	alue of the Braz	ilian mil reis (gold)	2 634
do	do	ilo (paper)	385 rs. gold
do	do	do in	U.S.	
	coin at \$4	80 per £is	lg	20, 50 €
Value of	\$1.00 (\$4.80 p	er Li. sig. i	n Brazi-	
		cy (paper)		4.5878
Value of	£1 sterling ,,	n		234 15

EXCHANGE.

May 15—The British and the London & River Plate Banks opened at 10d, and the others at 9 1316, but the Brazilianisher Bank posted the higher rate soon afterwards, and the bank posted the higher rate soon afterwards, and the soon of the bank bulks. The soon of the bank bulks, and 105 was quoted for private Later 10 332 was quoted for bank of handly 10%, and just befare the close binsiness and finally 10%, and just befare the close binsiness and finally 10%, and just befare the close binsiness and finally 10%, and just befare the close binsiness and finally 10%, and just befare the legisland control of the soon o

10 510. There was a non-investment, nature, and cognitive make lemma which was less notice than yesterday, at the declared other stering. Sown eigns were inputed on the sireet at 248.00 and closed at the Boha with buyers at 148500 no scilets.

May 30—The banks opened at various rates, between 10 116 and 10 316, but bank bills were obtainable at 1034, and this rate was passed by two of the banks drining the monitorial and the size was passed by two of the banks drining the monitorial and the size was passed by two of the banks drining the monitorial and the size was passed by two of the banks drining the monitorial and the size was passed by two of the banks are size in the size of the size of

SALES OF STOCKS AND SUADDS

SALES OF STOCK	S ANO SHARES.
May 18.	'
7 Apolice, 58 989	35 Apolices, 1805, 962
130 do 060	1 do 961
25 do 15 toro	2 do 960
500% do 195	20 do regist 962
1 Gold 45 8g 1,660	26 hn. Cr. Rl. Braz. 53
TIL deb. L dria von 8 n	25 11 Predial 53
200 du 9 250	GO (10 52
200 do 9 500	108 do 51 500
20 11 Jor. Comm. 165	• •
Bai	uks.
140 Cr. Rural Inter. 7	250 Lav. e Com 143 500
20 Hypothecario 26	150 do 25 67
53 Republica 155	65 Rural, 233
Miscella	meout.
557 LeopoldineR.R 5	20 Integrid. insce. 50
10 Jar. Bot. tram 110	300 Central do Biaz 130
a5 do 117	4 Hippod. Nac. 100
100 S. Christ 250	
Mey 19.	
7 Apolices, 5s 960	42 Apolices, 45 1,251
12 do 961	200 deb. Ldina 2005 0 500
10 do 962	7 3or. Com. 165
800\$ do 95	7 3or. Com. 165 8 km.Cr Rl. Braz. 53
57 00 194,962	05 do 52 500
19 do regist goz	18 . Predial 52
to du ,, 960	215 do 51 500
	15 do 51
Bankı	
40 Commercial 208	274 Republica 155
473 Constructor 9 500	50 de 25, 67
3 Lav. e Comm. 145	8 Rural 233
40 Nacional 225	1 do 25 115

2514 V. F. Sapucahy 5 250 10 Fidelid, insce. 115

	THE RI	o
May so.		ī
79 Apolices, 58, 96a 55 do, 975 50 do 1895 964 93 iln, 965 4 do regist 964 94 hn.C.R.B. gold 74 5 do 73	1000 deb.l/dna 100\$ 11 1000 do 11 5000 1200 do 12 270 Sou ocabana 66 214 hn. Predial 57 10 do 53	
	unks,	ŀ
40 Nacional ,, 225 100 Republica. ***, 155	3 Bmal 233	ļ
Mucell	ineous.	Ĺ
100 V.F. Sapicany, 5 500 100 Melli, no Braz. 26 500 800 do 27	60 Melh, S. Paulo 36 500 500 do 35	
May 21.		ł
1 Apolice, 55 975 1 do 976 1 do 976 15 do 978 3 do 1895 968 33 do 967 58 do maist 666 52 do 967 23 Emp. Municipal 157	4 Apolices, 4s1,245 1 do1,241 1 do1,241 1 do bh'dna 100\$ 12 500 1050 do 11 500 500 do 11 500 80 , Carloca 202 119 hn. C. K. Bhar. 53 46 , Predial 52 rkr.	
r Commercial 208	as Nacional and	l
25 Commercio 215 35 do 25 81	35 Nacional 225 183 Republica 156 60 do 28 68	١.
Miscell	nneous	ı
28 V. F. Sapucahy 5 250 100 do 5 502 64 Atalaya insce. 14 May 22.	100 Soc. Ensac. Cale 45 250 Teleph. Nith. R. 43	
May 22. 4 Apolices, 55	600 deb.L'dua 100\$ 11 500 1500 do 22 50 , Surocahana 66 100 hn.Ci.Rl, Braz. 20 do gold 74 8 , C.R.S. Paulo 68 30 , Predial 52	
to do tegist 967 Batu	l.	-
35 Commercial 208	110 Nacional 225	ı
35 Commercial 208 4 Commercio 212 110 130 216 30 th 4s. 81 202 Inicialor 7	185 Bepublica, 155 5co 190 do 156 14 Rural 233	-
Miscelin	n éon s.	
too Vigilaneia ilisce To	too Loteria Nacion, 22 25 Melh. nn Braz 26 20 do 27 100 do 47 500	-
May 23.	0. 4	
May 23. 147 Apolices, 55, 983 41 do, 985 43 do, 983 30 do 45, 1235 30 do, 1234 7 do, 1234 7 do, 1237 100 deb, 1232 100 deb, 1232	8 Apolices, 1895, 967 34 d.3 958 5 do 970 5 do regist 968 125 do 969 17 Emp. Municipal 157 535 Idelt. Sorocalkana 67	
100 deb. L'dua ron 11	31 hu.Cr Rl, Binz 53 195 do gold too	
540 do 1r 500 60 do 200\$ 105 Banks	42 C.R.S.Paulo 68 40 Predial 52	

MARKET REPORT.

50 Commercial... 208 16 5 Commercio... 216 200 100 Constructor... 10 25 100 Lav. e Com, 25 69 3 Miscellanco

150 V. F. Sapucahy 5 30 Jar. B. t. tram. 118

Rio de Janeiro, 25th Moy, 1896.

16 Republica 156
200 do bo. 31 luly 154
25 do 25... 17
3 Ruial....... 233

30 Carioca mill.... 200

Coffee—The mewment has been rather spassnedie, has the total sales for the just week amount to about 2,000 hags, realized again by a limited number of exporters, and at steadily declining prices. The dealers have shown declided unview to sell, and have in some cases checked business by this anxety, which is generally helieved to result from the this anxety, which is generally helieved to result from the appeared, and also, but perhaps to a less degree, from a belief that exchange treds inpureds. The helchin in prices thring the week has been quite 18500 per arroha, and to day the market opened with very little demand, and with a Surher confess, and perhaps about one thin of the receipts of these, while so fit thelegacetted European durind a most appeared, although the decline in the official quotations of washed coffees has keen about 28500 per arroba. This quictients of the Europeans also produces some apprehentative of the second of the s

The shipments since our last report have been:

25,421 bags for the United States
4,223 ... Europe
1,290 ... Cape of Good Hope
256 ... River Plate, etc.

2,606 , Constwise	
34,498 bags.	
The vessels sailed with coffre are:	
United States:	bags.
May 19. New Orleans Fr str Canarias	10.105
20. New York Blg str Herelius	11.006
22. do Ger str Dalecarlin	1,615
24. do Ger str Byzanz	13,500
Europe:	
May 16 Smyrns Fr str Les Alpes.	200
20 Southampton Br str Elbe	759
Antwerp, do	700
23 Hamburg Ger str Tijnca	1,997
Copenhagen do	550
Elsewhere:	
May 18 River Plate Br str Danube	849
19 Cape Town Dan lug Marie Sophie	2,750
22 do Dan lug Sylphe	3,500
Coastwise, Sundry steamers	2,851
Receipts for the past week were 44,305 bags, again	ist 38, 39

and brokers' quotations according to New York

per arroux,	were the following :	
No. 6	May 18. Nominal	May 23. Nominal
7····	18\$800—19\$000 18 000 ——	17\$200-17\$500 16 300-16 500
9	17 00017 500	15 500-16 000
Stocks, in	n all hands, are estimated ug.	to be 100,950 bag

Saures has been quiet and weak. The sales reported more 18,000 bags, and receipts have increased smortly of possibility and proceedings from the result of the major for the period from the 18 to the the 17th last. On the 18th "good average" was quoted at 1800 part of kills, which was reduced to 1800 part of kills, which was reduced to 1800 part of kills, which was reduced to 1800 part of kills and only of the 18th "good average" was quoted at 18th squared in the 18th part of the 18th part of kills and 18th part of kills an

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Accepts at Santos pags	Product respire, 5-0 printage.	Steamer franchis of	erhanos on London	N. Y. spot quot, No. 7	00 No. 8	N. Y per @	Average quot. No. 7.	SECE	1 of all shipments bags	Coastwise	Kiver Plate, etc	- Cape	., Europe.	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
9,000	_	-	_	2 11	18 000	18\$900		83,541	8,763	; ;	140	1,290	;	7.333	6,161	Млу .8
0,000	300			140	18 000	18\$900		54,726	7,66I	;	;	;	1,253	0.408	3,246	May 19
3.00				2 11	17 750	18\$750		92,496	6,5	;	;	;	;	615	8,385	Мау 18 Мау 19 Мау 20
4,000	30 €	ords or		I.a.c	17 100	184.00		92,952	7.979	2,606	838	1	1.775	2,760	8.455	Мау 21
5,300	305	10 74		14.0	16,650	17\$650		93.528	4.375	,	;	;	930	3.425	4.951	May 21 May 22
4,000	30 6	87, 01		14.0	16.4 0	17\$350		96.499	5, 105	;	;	;	225	4.880	8,076	Мау 23
;	;	:	;		:	;		zoo.930	;	:	;	;	;	;	4.451	May 23 May 24
57,200	:	:	:		ij	;		;	91,817	4,660	4.036	6,230	180.8	68.770	120,404	Since 1 May
2,852,201	:	:			,			;	2,186,394	104.254	64,432	79.465	625,813	1.312,430	2,172,938	Totals since 1st July

The markets have been week all around, owing it is gegenally sold, to the steadhees in exchange, which has mopired
dealers will happe sof a more substantial advance in zues, and
these rather willing selfers. The universent however,
from the standard willing selfers. The universent however,
and the standard willing selfers. The universent however,
from the standard willing selfers. The universent however,
from the standard willing selfers. The universent however,
from the standard willing selfers. The universent The sample
have been sales to arrive of American thou at irregular prices
hive Plate gave way sharply willout however resulting in
much inovenent. Lard, pork and tice are all lower of the
last two steamer corgoes are fin, and the prospective supply is
considerable. In the pine markets, Pitch is soll quite nominal
resource of the standard will be supply in cognificant, and lay is
the same as last week, with considerable receipts. Exchange
has been firm since our lost septor, and the narrow banks laws
shown some intention of supporting rates, as far as supply in
secting the existence in represed paper as yet unique the failt
is section. The supply is the same the failt
is section, the content of the supply in the supply in
the supply in the proper to the failt
is section. The supply in the supply in the failt
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failt and the section is a supply in the supply in the supply in the supply in the failt
is section. The supply in the supply in the supply in the supply in the failt
is section. The supply in t

Flour-Receipts since our last report have been		
Door Pedro II, from Baltimore,	3, 120 2, 1 ú ș 1 4 û	bils.
	6.024	bils.

The warket has been very irregular and with a downwan tendency. Sales to arrive, of American floor, are reported price both above and helow the quotations, we give below price both above and helow the quotations we give below the property of the property

Trieste	nominal. 26\$75027\$000
do 211d	nominal.
Baltimore ist	26 750-27 000
do 211d	26 oco-26 250
Western and Interior	26 000-27 000
River Plate	20 000-22 000
Local Mills	23 00025 000
Lard-Receipts are any kerrs no	Cavil Polyce and e

River Plain.

20 000—22 000
Local Mills.

20 000—25 000
Lard—Receipts are 320 kegs per Carib Priner and 550 kegs per Dom Peter Nr.

Error Dom Peter Nr.

27 Dom Peter Nr.

28 Dom Peter Nr.

29 Dom Peter Nr.

29 Dom Peter Nr.

29 Dom Peter Nr.

20 Dom Nr.

21 Dom Peter Nr.

22 Dom Peter Nr.

23 Dom Peter Nr.

24 Dom Peter Nr.

25 Dom Peter Nr.

26 Dom Peter Nr.

26 Dom Peter Nr.

27 Dom Nr.

28 Dom Peter Nr.

29 Dom Peter Nr.

29 Dom Peter Nr.

20 Dom Peter Nr.

20 Dom Peter Nr.

29 Dom Peter Nr.

20 Dom Peter Nr

Indian Corn.-The Lets Ander brought to bags from Branes dues. Dealers continue last quantities of 7\$700-7\$\$and to ever Plate and 4\$000-0500 for married the recent with the trace are insignified, and advance Rev Letter (18 Per Proposition 6.52) battering admire Rev Letter (18 Per Proposition 6.52) battering the Review of th

	44 ton bet 1918)
Cont - Receipts since of	ir last rep ut have been;
2,600 Lus per 2,2% 1 2,671 1 3 451 2 3 451 2 3 451 2 3 451 3 451 2 450 5 1 4 5 5 5 6 5 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
All to dealers.	
organical transfer thankfull states	ise are 481 pipes - Quotanons are I us to day are as fallows - viz.
Permanifulcat and 3	Maceiii 145\$090—150\$.00

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAT' 18.

JAT 118.

NARFORT—The lik Brockhoudt, 1330 tous: Roach, 17 ds. coal to M. Brauque de Macedin A. Co.

CARDER—NOR The Parthenian 1336 tous: Johansen, 10 ds. coal to Brailláin Ceal Co.

Theilin, Realizades & Co.

Theilin, Realizades & Co.

PARAMAGE 4—Gre ling Hermann Be, ker.; 303 tons: Lisdler 20 ds; fumber to coler.

on de, tumber to roller, MAD 19.

BATTHOURE-Auer lake Dam Pictor II, 465 tous: Kichia; 59 de sounders to Watton, Richiae A. Co.

SWASSHA-- Ili: Ing. Pat. room: 199 tous: Kyet; 57 ds. coal to Relutior Rockingues & Co.

Kussano-Amer lak Annie Reed; 718 tous: Meli; 27 ds hay to J. It Stoura & Co.

MAD 11: 1.

SWASSHA-II: Ing. Raitroom: 424 tous: George: 51 ds. coal to Bazilian Coal Co.

Guttusmum: -Swed lik Jucob Raners; 484 tons; Nillsen 52 ds, pine to under,

5.2 ds, pute to infer.

Christmans.ann—Swed hig Sven; 427 tons: Andersen; 89 ds; pite to order.

Rosario—Ilir bk. Helecolere,761 tons, White; 25 ds, hay to

MAY 22 CARRIED - Br Ship Part Patrick; (594 tons: Hayror; 3) ds. coal to Brazilian Coal Cu.

COM to DIRAMINI CHAIL C., GARLING CHAIL C., GARLING W. Poletsen; 72 ils coal to Wilson Sons & C. A. Asswares – Ger ik. Almini: 1045 tons: Fasenfeldt; 49 ils; Sindries to A. Avenier & Co.

Sindius to A. Avenier & Co.

HAmmuri.—Ger ling Tokum Arlo ph; 310 tous. Bous 37 ils; sundries to order.

MAY 33.

New Yark.—Pr ble Herldomm: 896 tous; Mendus; 53 ils, sundries to C. A. du Silva. HALIFAX -Br schr Mystery; tro tons; Richards, 54 ds; enthish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 19

CAPE Town - Dan bk Mirrie Sophie; 283 tons; Jondahn; cuffee MALT 20

ntan—Br lug Shidurium; 389 tous; Jensen; ballast,
MA Y 11.
MADARIPHIA—Pert lug Branié; 380 tous; Marnoto, ballast
MA Y 12.
W Town—Dan by Spilyke, 121 tous; Jansen; coffee,
MA Y 23.

rw Onteans, via Pernamboco-Port bk Bella Formigisa; 560 tons; Ferreira; ballast. Banna-Port ling Mirrio, 304 tons; Reis; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Auhilfhin	Westerwick	18 April
A hyssirmi	Bonlogne	
A there has a see a see a see a see a see	Pensacola	9 Ajod
Artrin t	Oporto	
Anstralia		
Arcelma	Brunswick	26 March
1 .7.44. 11	Oporto	15 April
Augwirth K	Pen sacola	3 March
A ricona	Pensacola	
Banat	Newport	
Buci hus	Canliff	11.
Biackhath (str)	Mauritins	13 April
Bemlo (str)	districting (25 April
Demis (MI)	Cardiff	30 April
Belt	Leith	29 April
Birmm Wood	Pascagoula	-y repair
Bessn Hilmilton	at Christiansand	
Cambrina Queen	Cardiff	
Canning		to April
Сприн	Savanuah	8 Feb.
Contains	Hull	
Cubaint	Liverpool	30 Feb
Crutary	Jersey	27 Feb.
Carnigic	Rangoun	
Carl Phil	Brinswick	25 Feb
Charles	Constant	
City of Delki	Cardiff	
Uni	Leith	19 April
/'0'	Leith	, p
Den Quarote	Pensacola	
Edinburgh	Marseilles	• • •
Else	Rangoon	- 12- 4
Fiorella.	Pensacola	14 April
Fiorella. Firth of Forth		
Emmore	Rangoon	8 March
Francer Farst Bismarck	Baltimore	a April
PHYST DISMATCH	Rangoon	9 April 18 March
G enafton	Cardiff	21 April
Glandinortony,	Rangoon	at White
Glerrova	Cardiff	··
Garnet Hill	Leith	15 April
Garibahi		25 April
Guldregm	Pensacola	••
Hammad Omean	Pascagoula	22 Feb.
Harvest Queen	Cardiff	18 April
Hereward	Rangoon	46 Feb.
Helga	Leini	
J. H. Dexter	Mobile	ta April
THING I alm	Rangoon	**
Killerna	Deven	23 April
Khyber	Pensacola	
Langacking	Pensacola	18 April
Lancashire	Pensacola	
Lir.		
Lincelles		
	Carlshamn Marseilles	11 April
Latht	Marseilles	19 April
Latht	Marseilles Pensacola	19 April
Laiht Lancefield	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola	19 April
Laiht. Lancefield	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon	19 April
Lancefield Mandehy Murga	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon	19 April
Lathe Lancefield Mandalay Murga	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport	19 April
Lathe Lancefield Mandalay Murga	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport Hamburg	19 April 2 April
Laik. Lancefield Mands by Murga. Mirigan (sti) Montana Mariore Glen	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport Hamburg	2 April
Lallis Mandulsy Murga Michigan (sti) Montana Murjory Gien Monrona	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport Hamburg Rangoon	19 April
Ladhi Mandahy Mandahy Ahirga Ahirjan (sti) Montana Marjory Glen. Morrovia Magdulna	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport Hamburg Rangoon Pensacola	2 April
Ladhi. Mandahy Minrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpay Mirrpay Montana Mirrpoy Glen Morrovia Blogdulena Blogdulena Morrowia Morrowia Morrowia Morrowia Morrowia	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport Hamburg Rangoon Pensacola Pensacola	2 April
Ladhi. Mandahy Minrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpa Mirrpay Mirrpay Montana Mirrpoy Glen Morrovia Blogdulena Blogdulena Morrowia Morrowia Morrowia Morrowia Morrowia	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport Hamburg Rangoon Pensacola Pensacola Pasacogoula	2 April 2 April 2 May 2 May
Ladhi Mandahy Mandahy Ahirga Ahirjan (sti) Montana Marjory Glen. Morrovia Magdulna	Marseilles Pensacola Pensacola Rangoon Rangoon Newport Hamburg Rangoon Pensacola Pensacola	2 April

*1			OF RIO DE	I LII	NEIR	MAY :	THE PORT 4th, 1896,
none.	Handon	29 April 16 April 2	NAMK	T ·N·	AR- RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNRES
(17/	Hambur Dancelon Leith	a 21 Maich 11 March	American				
	Terret Continue	20 April	ng M. B. Tower bk Normandy	665	Feb. 4 Apr. 15	Macáo New York	V. W. Guim AC V. W. Guim AC
211,	Operer			564	13 14	B. Aires	To order To order
		2 April	bk Annie Reed bk D. Pedro II.,	718 463	19	Rosarm, Baltimore, .	Vatson, R, &
(182 (SU)	Mahile		Austrian				
Auton	B on we	:k		365	Feb. 11	Marseilles.	To order
RIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.	British	M			
NAME	* KOM	CONSIGNED TO	sp Falls of Dee.	1844	39	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
eworth Br	Newport* 25d	Lage Irmãos	sp North Star	2626	Apr. 12,	Norf lk	Gas Co.
imi li be Br	Sorted 17h	Royal Mail	sp Monta m'hre	401	May 1	Cardiff	B Rodrigues & C
 Antoni Br 	Antwerp* 34d	To urder	sp Brith General,	1649	2	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co
oran Glamis Br	Rangoon' 5 of	Karl Valais & C.	bk Trowbridge	1199			
da anava Br			sp Perseverance	1766	3	Glasgow	Britz, Coal Co Gas Co.
oringal Fit.	Radions 1 (6d	Mess. Maritimes	sn Dimeow	16.00	- 5	Antwern	W Sameon & C
i ik'ın €ity Br	imenos Anes d		lik M. Wnodside,	1475		Roiano	
дист Си одисанія Вт	Liverpool' 22d	E, Johnston & C Wilson Sons & C	sp Erms Is e	1645	31	Cardiff	B. Mucedo & C. T. Rodrigues & C. B. Rodrigues & C.
Hirrs Br	Manufliester 20d	Nerton M. & C.		404	21		
erana Br	Cardiil 254	Lage Irmãos	sp Pon Patrick	761	21	Cauliff	To order Braz, Coal Co
one Br	Lyiteit n 27d	Wilson Sons & C	bk Dalhanna,	891	23	New York., Halifax	C. A. da Silva P. S. Nicolson C
a linn Br es Amtes Fr	La Plata 5d River Plate* 6d	W Sanison & C Karl Valuis & C		110	23	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	T. D. C. COISIII C
monDouglas Br	Santus 3ch	Braz, Coal Co.	hg Hasher	107	Jan 31	Alion	To onle
RTURESO	F FOREIGN	STEAMERS.	Dutch				
NAME	WHERE TH	CARGO	C	D 11			·
	1		bg J. M. Bunck.	130	May 11	B. Aires	Firs Hermanis
rma la	Genea:	do	bk Bille	737	14	Rangoon	H. Stelltz & C
whit Br	Santiago, Culia Buenos Aires			303	18	Paranagna Antwerp	A. Avenier & C.
opulie Br		Sundries	lng John. Adolph	310	22	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
mire Ris Fr	do	dn	Italian		Mor or	Pansapola	Cerol de C. C.
onorias Er iagura Br	do	Ballast	sp Indus	975	Apr. 8	Marseilles.	To order
nasherg Not	Buenos Arres Southamoron	ilo Sundries	bk Columbus bk Angelo	683	May 5	Marseilles,	To order
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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- May. 25th

Circulation	Public F	unds			
202,055,000\$ 104,710,000 124,541,000 15,541,500 24,761,500 16,505,500 17,517,000 1,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 8% currency (afpelicet). Bonds of 805. Bonds of 805. Gold Long, 1258, 6% Do do 1851, 45% 60. Do do 1851, 45% 60. State of Equino Stato. Gold Long, 1258, 6% Of Ricold Lonein, 6%. Empressimo Municipal.			98% \$000 - 900 \$000 968 000 978 000 - 971 000 1,180 000 - 1,200 0.0 1,350 000 - 1,550 000 0.0 1,550 000 - 1,550 00	
Capital	Bas.ks	Par	Last div		
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0,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000	Bahia & Minas. Minzambinho Oeste de Minas o nid series S. Paulo-Rie Grande. União Sorocabana-Inama. do sud series.	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60			
Cafilal	Transcays	Par	Last div.		
14,000,000	Jardim Botanico. S Christovão.	200\$ 200	—April 96 —Jan. 96	116\$000- 147 000150\$000	
Cafital	ii ta.s	Par	Last div.		
10 000,000 \$ 6 000,000 \$ 1,00,000 \$ 6,000,000 \$ 1 000,000 \$ 1 000,000 \$ 4 000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,	Alliança Bazii Industria Cançoa Confança Industria D Isabel D Isabel Wamifactora Fumanense Perropolitasa Pefro de Alcantara Santa Luira	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	12 coo—Feb. c6—Feb. c6 10 coo—Jan. g6 10 coo—Jan. g6 10 coo—Feb. g6 2 coo—Mar. g6 5 coo—Mar. g6 5 coo—Mar. g6 10 coo—Feb. g6 5 coo—Jan. g6	20\$\$000—220\$000	

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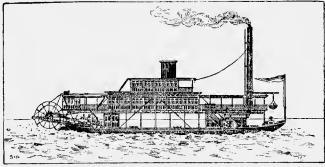
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